The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

BREAK OF THE DEAD-LOCK IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ADJOURNMENT OF THAT BODY AFTER NEARLY FORTY-EIGHT HOURS CONTINUOUS SESSION—A PROPOSITION TO PREVENT FILIBUSTERING TO BE PRESENTED ON MONDAY—GUARDS AGAINST JOBS—A THIRD ATTEMPT TO BURN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING—THE PACIFIC MAIL LOBBYISTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The House finally adjourned about 10:30 this morning, after having been in session nearly forty-eight hours continuously. It became apparent as the session proceeded that the Republicans had nothing to gain and much to lose by continuing the contest. The Democrats were able to extend the session as long as the Republicans; for though they were in a small minority, they were not compelled to have more than one-half or two-thirds of their members present at one time. If the object to be attained had been vastly more important than the consideration of the Civil Rights bill, the Republicans must have failed in the end if the session had continued through the whole of to-day and to-morrow. When the House met on Monday the reading of the journal, which the Democrats could require, would consume all that legislative day and allow no opportunity for changing the rules. This would put the bill over for at least another week. The House will meet to-morrow, and unless the reading of the journal is insisted on, the session will be a short one. On Monday a report will probably be made from the Committee on Rules of some proposition which will place the control of the legislation within the power of the majority. As a rule brought regularly before the House in that way can be passed by a majority, and without delays, it is likely that the project will succeed. The effect of the new rule, in whatever form it may be presented, will be to prevent the use of dilatory motions, but it will be provided that no bill shall be acted upon on the same day when it is brought before the House. This provision, with the requirement that all subsidy bills and private claims must, under existing rules, be referred to the Committee of the Whole House, will guard sufficiently against the passage of jobbing legislation in a thin House at a late hour. That the Civil Rights bill will be passed is not altogether assured. It is probable, however, that a majority will vote in favor of the House bill. The bill of the Senate, which is on the Speaker's table, will be disposed of by reference or in some other manner, to allow action on the other bills that are under it, and no attempt will be made to concur with the Senate in its passage. If the House pass a bill it will go to the Senate and be talked to death. The impossibility of the final enactment of a Civil Rights bill this session is so clear that there is no justification for the extraordinary efforts that have been attempted to secure a vote on the proposition in the House.

ANOTHER INCENDIARISM IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

Another attempt was made to-day to set fire to the Navy Department buildings. It is now known that the fires are the work of an incendiary, and the detectives are making efforts to catch the criminal. It was discovered to-day that chemicals had been placed in the pocket of a coat that was hung up in one of the rooms, and so arranged that cumbustion would take place after a certain interval. The fire did actually kindle, but damage to the extent of only a few dollars was done before it was extinguished. A messenger in the department who was some years ago, when a mere lad, detected in setting fire to several private buildings, has been arrested on suspicion, and the building is now guarded by marines. This is the third attempt within a few days to burn the Department building. If the messenger who is suspected is the real culprit, it is thought he will be found to have a mania for incendiarism, as no other reason for the attempts can be suggested.

FORCED EXILE OF LOBBYISTS.

The Pacific Mail investigation will continue to-morrow. There has been a story in circulation for several days that Bill King had returned, and was hiding from the officers in this city. The Sergeant at Arms has followed every suggestion which promised to be of the least service in finding King, and he is not believed to be in Washington. His personal friends assert positively that he is not here, and they do not give any encouragement of his coming. He is believed to be in Montreal, or to have been there a few days ago. If anything can induce him to return it will be an indictment for perjury, and if he has any defense that can stand at all, he must give himself up for trial, or remain permanently out of the country, which is, perhaps, the best thing that could happen, especially if some of his companions in the lobby business could be induced to share his exile.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

EFFECTS OF DESERTING SEAMEN—OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The State Department having presented the case to the Department of Justice of the sale of clothing and other effects belonging to four deserters from the American bark Bolivia, out from Boston, which arrived in September last in Rotterdam, and the delivery, by the United States Consul there to the State Department, of the proceeds of such sale, with the back wages due the deserting seamen, with the question, what disposition should be made of the money, and what course should be pursued in similar cases, the Attorney General observes that the Consul acted without warrant of law in demanding and receiving from the master of the vessel the money and effects of the deserters, which a consular officer is only authorized to receive in case of the death of a seaman. The proper course, the Attorney General decides, was for the master of the vessel to retain possession of the money and effects until his arrival at the port where his voyage terminated, and deliver the balance of the property, after deducting the expenses occasioned by the desertion, to the Shipping Commissioner, to be by him paid over to the Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts. In the present case the advice is that the funds be transmitted to the judicial authority above indicated, because such would have been its destination if the course pointed out had been followed, and for the further reason that the deserting men may yet appear, and peradventure show that their desertion was excusable. Should judgment of forfeiture be declared, the money, in accordance with law, is to be turned over to the sick and wounded seamen's fund.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore City Council, accompanied by Ex-Representative Thomas, visited the room of the House Committee on Appropriations to-day, and were introduced by Representative Swann, of Maryland, to several members of the Committee. The Baltimore party submitted an official communication, inviting the Committee to visit Baltimore, and see for themselves the condition of the public buildings there, which are not commensurate with the public necessities. The city's hospitalities would be extended on the occasion of their visit. Gen. Garfield, Chairman of the committee, replied that he would take great pleasure in laying the invitation before the full committee. The only bar to such a visit would be the want of time, owing to the pressure of public business. He had always felt that Baltimore was the natural outlet of the West to the sea. It was eighty or ninety miles from Lake Erie to Baltimore nearer than by any other route.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

The House Committee on Appropriations, in their report accompanying the Post Office Appropriation bill, recommend an appropriation of $500,000, to comply with the original contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, under the provisions of the act of February 17, 1865, but they do not recommend an appropriation in accordance with what is known as the Subsidy act. The Postmaster General, in a note to the Chairman of the Post Office Committee, says: "From the best information that can be obtained, and upon consultation with Mr. Blackfan, it appears the Pacific Mail Service under the original contract has been performed with as much regularity as could naturally be expected on so long a line, and for that matter I am unable to find any failures which can be counted as such. They have been paid up to this time for that regular monthly service ever since the contract has been in force at the rate of $500,000 per annum for twelve round trips, and these trips in all cases have been performed, and we have the certificates of the Postmaster at San Francisco to the fact. All the irregularities have been limited to a failure to sail on a specified day, but they have always sailed very nearly on the day promised, and have made a full trip always." The steam-ship service between the United States and Brazil, performed at $150,000 per annum, will expire by limitation of contract on the 30th of September, 1875. The committee, therefore, report an appropriation therefor of $37,500 to cover one-quarter of the service.

THE JOURNAL OF THE DEAD-LOCK SESSION.

It is calculated that at least twelve hours would be required to read to-morrow the House Journal of Wednesday, including the seventy-five roll-calls. If the minority should demand such reading, it is understood Speaker Blaine will rule that long-established custom is law, and that the usage has been to eliminate the yeas and nays from the reading. This ruling may cause a contest in the House.

THE CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. DAWES.

The name of Hon. John A. Kasson should have appeared with the names of his colleagues of the Committee on Ways and Means attached to their congratulatory letter to Senator-elect Dawes. It was unintentionally omitted.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS AND CHANGES.

Robert H. Meiggs, Stephen T. Swift, Samuel C. Thompson, and S. A. Vance have been appointed storekeepers of Internal Revenue in the Seventh Kentucky District, and Thomas S. Hamilton, ganger in the same district. The ten Internal Revenue collection districts in the State of Massachusetts have been consolidated into five districts, to be known as the First, Third, Fifth, Eighth, and Tenth Collection Districts. C. B. H. Fessenden is retained as Collector of the First District; Charles W. Slack, of the Third; C. Dare, of the Fifth; Adin Thayer, of the Eighth, and E. R. Tinker, of the Tenth. The estimated saving to the Government by this consolidation is $25,000 a year.

THE NEW FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

The contract for the negotiation of the five per cent. funded loan made with Messrs. Belmont & Co., Rothschild & Sons, and Seligman & Brothers, in July last, was renewed at the Treasury to-day. The House of J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, has been added to the combination. The firm subscription now made is for $25,000,000, with a six months' option for the balance.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

A. M. Post to be Consul at Santiago, Cape Verde Islands.

Postmasters—Thomas P. Packard, Houlton, Me.; Hiram Smith, South Hadley Falls, Mass.; C. W. Green, Fall River, Mass.; D. V. Berry, Fonda, N. Y.; S. M. Morton, Bristol, Conn.; J. H. Snook, Mount Clemens, Mich.; S. V. Vincent, Lapeer, Mich.; James, Howard, Mount Sterling, Ky.; J. G. Hatchett, Frankfort, Ky.; Francis Brooks, Defiance, Ohio; A. F. Seymour, Pine Bluff, Ark.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $8,377,514; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $44,420,000; coin, $70,597,642, including coin certificates, $28,239,500; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $335,476. The national bank notes received for redemption amounted to $590,436.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF OIL TO THE SEABOARD—PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29.—A bill was introduced yesterday in the Senate and to-day in the House which will be the cause of the severest struggle which the history of the session of 1875 will present. It is in the form of a supplement to the general law authorizing, regulating, and limiting the power of corporations for mining and manufacturing purposes, and its effect will be to extend the provisions of the general law to the transportation of oil and natural gas by means of pipe lines. The real object of the supplemental act is to permit the Columbia Conduit Company to convey oil in pipes from the Butler County region through Allegheny County to Pittsburg, where it will be shipped via the Connellsville and Baltimore and Ohio roads to Baltimore, which will become the centre of the great oil trade of the Atlantic coast. The oil is now shipped from the point of production via the Allegheny Valley and Pennsylvania Central to Philadelphia. The adoption and approval of the supplementary act would have the effect of not only depriving the latter road of a large and lucrative business, but would severely injure the business interests of Philadelphia to the benefit of Baltimore. It will lead to a bitter struggle between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Central Companies. The latter will have the assistance of Philadelphia, and, doubtless, other portions of the State. Pittsburg will, of course, favor the bill. What its ultimate fate will be is now difficult to conjecture. A concurrent resolution was adopted fixing the final adjournment for March 18, and providing for an adjourned session in 1876.

Gov. Hartranft to-day sent to the Legislature a report of the Commission appointed by him in pursuance of the act of May 14, 1874, to prepare amendments to the new State Constitution. It recommends numerous amendments, chief among which are the following:

To strike out all clauses relative to cumulative voting. To prevent the resignation of members of the Legislature, pending an inquiry or trial, which may result in expulsion. To restore to the Legislature the right to judge of the qualification of its own members, and to restrict foreign insurance companies. No amendment can be made until 1878, but this report is interesting as indicating popular opinion in regard to the Constitution, which was the result of so much labor on the part of the last Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania.

THE SPRINGFIELD AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 29.—A Springfield (Ill.) special says George N. Black, of this city, was to-day appointed Receiver for the Springfield and North-western Railroad, on the application of the bondholders. This road has recently been completed, and runs from Springfield north-west to Havana, Ill.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

CONCLUSION OF MR. CONKLING'S SPEECH—WRONGS INFLICTED BY DEMOCRATS ON NEW-YORK AND OTHER STATES WITHOUT BLOODY RETALIATION BY REPUBLICANS—REMARKS OF SENATOR GORDON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Senator Conkling concluded his remarks to-day, and was favored with an audience quite as large as that which crowded the floors and galleries yesterday. He referred to the employment of United States troops in Boston, in 1854, to return a fugitive slave, and to the dispersion of the Kansas Legislature by the Army. He dwelt with eloquence on the trial and hanging of John Brown, when the court was corralled with Federal bayonets. The scaffold trembled with Federal regiments and the rumble of Federal artillery. The people who witnessed such scenes will not now become frightened at an officer of the Army, accompanied by two companions, removing from a legislative hall five men who were intruders, and whose purpose was unlawful interference with the prooceedings of the body. He contended that in law there was no distinction made between soldiers and citizens; because a man puts on a uniform he is not thereby deprived of his rights, nor does the uniform shield him from any penalty of the law. Kellogg had the right to call upon any citizen to assist been in maintaining order and arresting disturbance, and because those citizens wore a uniform that did not excuse them from obedience to that call. He read from decisions made by Lord Mansfield and others showing that there is no distinction between citizens and soldiers, and contended that the act of removal would not have been altered in any particular if the three men who removed the five intruders from seats in the Legislature wore pantaloons of a different color. Mr. Conkling read the demand of Wiltz made on the President to direct the military to restore the Legislature to the condition in which they found it, and commended that demand to those who were denouncing the interference of the military. Referring to the charge that Kellogg was not legally elected, Mr. Conkling said if true it would not justify the endless horrors which had disgraced Louisiana. It was well known that John T. Hoffman had been counted in as Governor of New-York; that men had been declared members of the Legislature who had been repudiated at the polls. The people of New-York had been held by the throat and plundered for years, yet they did not resort to the bullet and sword to redress their wrongs, erect barricades in the capital city, and shoot down the officers of the law. He desired the pacification of the South. No party can live that will stand in the way of pacification. Bluster and revolution and bloodshed will not pacify the South, nor will denunciation of the national authorities. He would say to the Southern people: Build, heal, plant, go to work; give a fair day's wages for a fair day's work; let all have equal rights, and all would be well.

SPEECH OF MR. GORDON.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, followed Mr. Conkling. He deprecated the bitterness and animosity that had marked the debate in the Senate, and repeated that he did not believe that the speeches in the Senate reflected the feeling of the Northern people toward the South. There was a manifest determination to misrepresent all he said, and he supposed the purpose was to silence his voice. He felt the position in which he stood before the Senate and country, and his self-respect would prevent him from retorting in kind, to the lack of courtesy displayed in the debate. There was no use in constantly throwing in his teeth that he was a rebel, and that he held a seat in the Senate through the clemency of the Government. The war was one of theory. The Southern people believed they were right, and no people who were not honest in their convictions would have endured what they had done. Since the surrender at Appomatox he had not done a single act nor uttered a single word to which exception could be justly taken, and yet he was constantly being misrepresented. If the day should ever come when the Government is called upon to meet a foreign enemy, it would be found that those who are now denounced as rebels would be found as near the front of battle and spilling as much blood as those who are now, from day to day, pouring out their insatiate hate. He denied the story of Jack Brown, recited by Senator Pease, and said that story was like another which was receiving circulation, that he had made a speech in Alabama advising the people to resist the authorities by force, when he was not within 200 miles of the place, and had not made a speech in Alabama for five years. He believed many of these stories about the Southern people were as false as the stories about him. He had telegrams and letters read from Northern men who had lived in Georgia, to show that peace and order ruled in that State, and contrasted the administration of the present Democratic Governor with that of Bullock, who was a Republican, and who is now a fugitive from justice, dwelling in the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. West, of Louisiana, obtained the floor for the next speech on Louisiana, and will devote considerable time to dealing with the Foster report.

THE SENATE REPUBLICANS ON PINCHBACK'S CLAIM.

The Senate Republicans were in caucus today about an hour, and adjourned to meet again to-morrow at 12 o'clock. A vote was taken upon the proposition to admit Pinchback, which resulted in eighteen in favor of admitting him and eight opposed. It was finally agreed that the caucus ought to be fuller when the final determination was made, and the vote was not considered decisive. The meeting to-morrow is expected to determine finally upon admitting Pinchback.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS—PROSPECT OF MR. PINCHBACK'S ADMISSION DOUBTFUL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A caucus of Republican Senators was held to-day with reference to Mr. Pinchback's admission as Senator. The discussion of the general questions involved developed a great lack of harmony in the views of those present.

It is now considered probable that a sufficient number of Republicans will unite with the Democrats to prevent the passage by the Senate of the proposed resolution for a recognition of the Kellogg Government, and that therefore Mr. Pinchback will not be admitted. In this probable event, the responsibility of deciding whether or not the Kellogg Administration is the legal Government of Louisiana will again be left with the President.

It is understood that there will be three reports from the Privileges and Elections Committee on the question of Pinchback's right to admission as a Senator. Mr. Morton, in behalf of the majority, will, it is believed, report that Pinchback is entitled to a seat in the Senate. Messrs. Saulsbury, of Delaware, and Hamilton, of Maryland, will submit their views to the contrary, and Mr. Alcorn will favor a new election, though, in case the Senate passes a resolution recognizing the Kellogg Government, he will feel called upon to vote for Pinchback's admission thereunder. Mr. Carpenter is still absent, but will probably concur with Mr. Alcorn in recommending a new election, as he took this view of the subject when the matter was in controversy two years ago.

THE WISCONSIN SENATORSHIP.

A GAIN OF ONE VOTE FOR CARPENTER—NO UNION OF REPUBLICAN BOLTERS WITH THE DEMOCRATS DEEMED POSSIBLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29.—On the first ballot for Senator to-day, Thomas, who has voted heretofore for Judge Cole, came back to the Carpenter ranks. This, with the vote of Jones, absent, sick, makes Carpenter's number sixty-one, leaving six votes to be gained. The bolters claim to have received a dispatch from Washington, as follows: "Every Wisconsin Republican, including Howe, says that the interests of the party demand that Carpenter and Washburn both be thrown overboard." This dispatch came from a Washburn man, and no confidence is placed in it. Washburn is already out of the fight, not having received a single vote in the recent ballots. Sixty-one Carpenter men will stand firm and throw the matter over to the next session before they will give up their choice. No union of Democrats and bolters seems possible. Demands signed by constituents to vote for Carpenter are being received by bolters, but the fight is a personal one, and the demands are ignored. Most of the bolters are men who were deprived of offices by consolidations under Carpenter's advice. Meetings will be held in the districts represented by the bolters for expressions of opinion, and Carpenter's friends declare it will be ten to one in favor of Carpenter. The bolters will hang together, so that if one goes over all will go to save individual reproach.

DETAIL OF THE TWO BALLOTS TAKEN YESTERDAY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 29.—The first ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows:

Carpenter	60
Bragg	52
Cole	17

Cameron, Atwood, and Bunn, one each.

THE WEST VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

NO ELECTION OF SENATOR YET—A VIOLENT PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY LIEUT. GOV. JOHNSON ON THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO PREVENT AN ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 29.—The Senatorial contest here remains unchanged. There is the same stubbornness among the friends of all the candidates that was apparent a week ago. The Legislature held a joint session again to-day and took one ballot, with the following result: Walker, 23; Camden, 15; Price, 15; Brannon, 12; Caperton, 1.

This evening at 7 o'clock the Democratic caucus met again, and had a very stormy session. Col. Johnson, President of the Senate, rose to a personal explanation in regard to the statement in the dispatches of a few days since, connecting his name with a conspiracy to prevent the election of a Senator this session, by the appointment of Gov. Jacobs to that position after he (Johnson) should become Governor by Jacobs' resignation. He made a violent assault upon newspapers generally, and was seconded by a Mr. Mason, who offered a resolution of censure of the correspondents, which was tabled, most of the caucus members declaring the personal responsibility of each member of the press to the members of the Legislature. It was a terrible tempest in a tea-pot, but I find nothing in their explanations or actions to contradict the reported and alleged conspiracy.

The caucus, after discussing this question, took three ballots and then adjourned till Monday, the last one resulting as follows: Walker, 23; Camden, 19; Price, 17; Brannon, 12; scattering, 6.

THE MINNESOTA SENATORSHIP.

DECREASE IN RAMSEY'S VOTE—THE QUESTION MORE IN DOUBT THAN EVER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 29.—The vote for United States Senator to-day in joint convention stood:

Ramsey	47
Lochren	55
Davis	22
Hillsbury	12

This is the smallest vote by eight that Mr. Ramsey has received in the full Legislature. The contest is considered as more muddled than ever.

THE FLORIDA SENATORSHIP.

FOUR BALLOTS FOR SENATOR WITHOUT RESULT.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 29.—In the Legislature four ballots took place to-day for United States Senator, with no election.

First Ballot—Call, (Dem.,) 29; Sam. Walker, 16; Gilbert, 9; McLin, 6. The rest scattering.

Second Ballot—Call, 32; Gilbert, 8; Sam. Walker, 16; McLin, 9.

Third Ballot—Call, 30; Sam. Walker, 31; McLin, 12; Jones, 6.

Fourth Ballot—Call, 34; Sam. Walker, 20; McLin, 15; Hicks, 3; Bisbee, 3.

No business of importance was done in either House.

A TRIBUTE TO TOM PAINE.

DEDICATION OF A MEMORIAL HALL IN BOSTON LAST EVENING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—The new Paine Memorial Hall and building, a tribute to Tom Paine, the earliest of the Free-thinkers, was opened with appropriate exercises to-day. About 700 persons were present at the dedicatory services, which commenced at 10 A. M., in *Investigator* Hall. An address of welcome was delivered by Horace Seaver, editor of the *Investigator*, and the building was then thrown open for inspection, and was visited by a large number of people during the day. In the afternoon a poem, by J. Alberger, was read, several hymns with original words appropriate to the occasion were sung, and speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Sargent, Miss Susan Wixon, Moses Hull, J. J. Morse, and others. The evening's exercises consisted in singing, music by the orchestra, and addresses by B. F. Underwood, Francis E. Abbot, editor *Index*, and many others, representing all shades of radical belief. The affair wound up with a grand ball in Paine Hall. The building is situated next door to the Parker Memorial on Appleton street, and is considered a chaste and elegant specimen of architecture. It contains the two public halls, various ante-rooms and offices, and the publication office of the *Investigator*, and will form the headquarters of the most advanced apostles of radical ideas in the modern Athens.

DEATH OF A DARTMOOR PRISONER.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Capt. James Lee, of Manchester, Mass., a Dartmoor prisoner, aged eighty-five years. He was a prominent citizen, and was actively engaged in the foreign shipping business.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE VATICAN DECREES.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING'S TWO-HUNDRED-PAGE PAMPHLET IN REPLY TO MR. GLADSTONE—CIVIL ALLEGIANCE NOT AFFECTED.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Archbishop Manning has issued a pamphlet of 200 pages in reply to Mr. Gladstone's Expostulation. He maintains that the Vatican decrees have not changed the conditions of civil allegiance.

The allegiance of Catholics is an undivided as that of any other Christians. Questions of conscience alone could divide it. The recent decrees have not extended the power of the Pope. The Œcumenical Council in no way trenched the relations of Church and State. Its decrees merely declared doctrines which were already matters of faith. The Pope, cannot, therefore, by virtue of either of these decrees or his supreme authority, make any claim upon his adherents of a nature to impair the integrity of their civil allegiance. He cannot do an act contrary to Divine law. To impair civil allegiance would be contrary to that law. The spiritual authority of the Church was indirect in its operation on temporal affairs. It indirectly condemns and declares not binding such temporal laws as deviate from the law of God, and therefore impede the attainments of salvation. In regard to the supposition advanced in an argument that the Pope might attempt to depose the Queen of England, the writer remarks that as the Queen is wholly withdrawn from the Catholic Church every condition is wanting which would render such deposition justifiable. The Archbishop declares that the European powers have entered into a systematic conspiracy against the Church, and warns them that they are thereby wrecking themselves. In conclusion, he says Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet invited Catholics to rebel against Divine authority, and encourages schism, heresy, and deadly sin.

FRANCE.

AN ADVERSE VOTE IN THE ASSEMBLY ON ESTABLISHING A REPUBLIC.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The Assembly this afternoon, by a vote of 335 yeas against 359 nays, rejected M. Laboulaye's amendment to the Ventavon bill, providing that a Senate, Chamber of Deputies, and President of the Republic should compose the Government, the last named to be chief of the executive power.

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE—THE ORIGINAL CLAUSE PASSED—ANOTHER AMENDMENT OFFERED.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—M. Louis Blanc, notwithstanding the motion and speech he made yesterday, voted to-day for M. Laboulaye's amendment, as did all the Radical Deputies. The entire Ministry and the Right Centre voted against it.

The clause of Ventavon's bill providing that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the latter to be elected by universal suffrage, was debated and passed.

M. Wallon, a Bonapartist, moved an amendment providing for the organization of the Government without proclaiming the Republic.

Discussion on this amendment was postponed until to-morrow.

The Left will probably give its support to a proposition to make the President re-eligible for an indefinite period.

SPAIN.

THE ARMY OF THE NORTH MOVING ON THE CARLIST LINES.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—The movement of the Army of the North has begun. Three important positions have been captured in the valley of Carascal. There is a gradual advance all along the lines. A general attack on the Carlist positions is expected to-morrow.

ZARAUZ OCCUPIED BY SPANISH TROOPS.

SANTANDER, Jan. 29.—One battalion and three companies landed from a Spanish transport, at Guetaria, yesterday, and occupied Zarauz.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MINISTERS SUMMONED TO OSBORNE BY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A telegram has been received from the Queen, who is at Osborne, demanding the immediate attendance at that place of the Cabinet Ministers.

DEATH OF A NOBLEMAN—MR. CARLYLE DECLINES THE BATH.

LONDON, Jan. 30—6 A. M.—Edward Sugden, Baron St. Leonards, formerly Lord Chancellor of England, died yesterday, aged ninety-four years.

Mr. Carlyle has declined the Order of the Bath, and the *Telegraph* believes Mr. Tennyson will not accept a baronetcy.

MARINE DISASTERS.

RESCUE OF THE CREW OF A PHILADELPHIA BARK—THE MONTANA AND AFARIN DAMAGED.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The ship Maria Stoneman, from New-Orleans, has arrived at Liverpool with the crew of the bark Guiseppe Prota, which was lost on the passage from Philadelphia for Queenstown.

The ship Montana arrived at Glasgow to-day, from New-York, in a damaged condition.

The "Afarin" has arrived from the United States much damaged.

[Probably the bark Alfarin, from New-York for Queenstown.]

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

THE PRIVATE ACCOUNTS OF MEMBERS WITH THE SERGEANT AT ARMS IN 1872—EX-SENATOR COLE AND IRWIN—RUMORED APPEARANCE OF "BILL" KING IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Committee of Ways and Means have adjourned the subsidy question till to-morrow. A gentleman of New-York, whose name is not mentioned, has been summoned to testify relative to Schumaker's expenditures.

Sergeant at Arms Ordway will appear before the committee to-morrow or Monday, and exhibit his books, showing the manner of keeping private accounts of members, and he will make a statement that in May and June, 1872, not more than thirteen members had such accounts with him, the sum of all aggregating not more than $2,000. There are no traces of the money connected with the subsidy, none of the deposits being over $200 at a time.

Ex-Senator Cole, of California, has telegraphed to the committee for a copy of the testimony of Irwin connecting his name with that of A. H. Whiting, who it will be remembered, according to Irwin's testimony, was employed by him to influence Cole into active support of the Subsidy bill. It is not improbable that Cole himself will be subpœnaed to appear before the comittee.

The Sergeant at Arms has been engaged for several days in tracing the truth of the rumor that William S. King recently came to this city by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and secreted himself in Washington to consult with counsel. The Sergeant at Arms to-day said he could make no discovery whatever establishing the truth of the rumor, and therefore he pronounces it to be without foundation.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE THIRD FIRE IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A third incendiary attempt this week to burn down the Navy Department in Washington was made last evening about 6 o'clock. The fire was discovered by a messenger in the Bureau of Steam Engineering. By the time ten or twelve log-books had been distroyed the flames were suppressed. On Monday the attempt to burn the building was made in the second story; on Tuesday in the basment, and last evening on the fourth floor. It will be recollected the Navy Department building was injured and important records destroyed by fire in the Summer of 1873. The Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Reynolds, Major Richards, (Chief of Police,) and J. W. Hogg, the Chief Clerk of the department and other officers held a consultation to-night with the view of taking measures to protect the property, and if possible, discover the incendiary. The Navy, War, and State Department buildings are in no degree fireproof, and much apprehension has therefore always existed concerning the safety of the public records. The new unfinished building at the West End is designed to accommodate those departments. The State Department may occupy a part of it this year, but several years must elapse before the War and Navy Departments can there find similar accommodations protected as far as practicable from the effects of fire. The Government rents numerous private buildings for business purposes in which the Quartermaster General's, the Paymaster General's, the Commissary General's and other bureaus are located. The Post Office and Interior Departments also occupy non-fire-proof structures. The Department of Justice occupies the upper stories of the Freedman's Savings Bank, which may also not be considered as protected against fire.

Later.—The detectives intrusted with the work of ferreting out the parties who have persistently attempted to fire the Navy Department building, entertain the theory, together with many others, that it is the work of parties interested in the destruction of records stored in the building, but, thus far, fail to obtain any clue to the incendiary.

There was another alarm at midnight last night, calling the Fire Department to the Navy Department, causing considerable excitement in the neighborhood. The alarm, as was ascertained after the engines had reached the corner of Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, proceeded from a fire in a small tenement in that locality, which was extinguished without the aid of the Fire Department.

OTHER FIRES.

At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in George Stratford's oakum factory, in Cornelison avenue, Jersey City, and spread so rapidly that in a short time the whole interior of the building was in flames. The place was so difficult of access that the Fire Department was unable to render effective service. The building was constructed of wood, with an outside frame of corrugated iron, and nothing but the iron remained standing. The stock was completely consumed and the machinery destroyed, involving a loss of about $40,000 in all. Mr. Stratford is insured in New-York companies for about $20,000.

A fire in the town of Sumter, S. C., on Thursday morning, destroyed $70,000 worth of property; insurance, $49,000, as follows: Liverpool, London, and Globe, $20,000; Home, of New-York, $5,000; North British and Mercantile, $2,500; Phœnix, of Brooklyn, $2,500; Adriatic, New-York, $2,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, $2,000; Richmond Insurance Company, $5,000, and seven other companies, $10,000. The efforts of the two local fire companies saved the principal business part of the town, which was in danger.

B. Boucher, a wholesale liquor dealer of Cleveland, Ohio, was arrested Thursday evening on suspicion of trying to burn a United States bonded warehouse on River street, where he had a large amount of imported liquors stored. Boucher claims the burning of the store would involve a loss to him rather than a gain. Circumstantial evidence, however, is reported strongly against him.

A fire occurred at a late hour Thursday night in the jewelry store of F. S. Keeler, on Eighth street, near Market street, Philadelphia. The fire originated in the upper portion of the building. The loss will probably amount to $3,000.

The Ohio and Mississippi Transfer Company's stables on Cass avenue, St. Louis, were burned yesterday morning. A large amount of hay, harness, etc., was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

The Beaufort, Canada, Lunatic Asylum was in flames last night. No particulars have yet been received.

A fire occurred yesterday on Bertram street, between Common and Graveir streets, New-Orleans. Loss, $20,000.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—1 A. M.—The barometer is now lowest over North Carolina. Cloudy weather, with light rains, continues on the South Atlantic coast, with light rain or snow in the Middle States, and with snow in New-England. Light snow is also falling in the upper lake region, where the temperature has risen somewhat. The Mississippi River has risen at Cairo and Memphis, the Cumberland eleven feet at Nashville, and the Ohio at Pittsburg and Louisville. The latter has continued failing at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

During Saturday in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and Tennessee, high and rising barometer, lower temperature, north or west winds, and clear or clearing weather will prevail.

In the North-west and the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, slightly lower temperature, north or west winds, and generally clear weather, which conditions will gradually extend over the upper lake region and the Ohio Valley.

In the Middle States, winds shifting to north or west, with rising barometer, falling temperature, and during the afternoon or night, clearing weather.

In the lower lake region, winds shifting to south or west, cloudy weather, light snow, higher temperature than on Friday, and lower followed by rising barometer.

In New-England, cloudy weather, snow or rain, winds mostly from the north or east, falling barometer, and slight changes in temperature.

The Ohio River at Pittsburg, the Cumberland at Nashville, and the Mississippi at Cairo and Memphis will continue rising.

Cautionary signals continue on the coast from Baltimore and Cape May to Portland, Me.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	30°	35°	3:30 P. M.	37°	30°
6 A. M.	23°	34°	6 P. M.	36°	29°
9 A. M.	29°	35°	9 P. M.	36°	23°
12 M.	35°	33°	12 P. M.	36°	23°

Average temperature yesterday.....30¼°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....33⅜°

ARREST OF THE JAMES BOYS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 29.—A dispatch purporting to come from reliable sources says that Sheriff Groom, of Clay County, with a posse of twenty men, has captured the James boys at Missouri City. No particulars are given.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

ARGUMENTS CONCERNING MR. TILTON AS A WITNESS.

MR. PRYOR CLOSES HIS ARGUMENT, AND IS FOLLOWED BY MR. BEACH—MR. EVARTS PRODUCES ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES—THE DECISION TO BE GIVEN ON MONDAY.

The new question which has arisen in the Tilton-Beecher suit, as to the competency of the plaintiff to testify, has invested this celebrated trial with additional interest. Yesterday the court-room was even more crowded than usual, and the able contention of counsel on both sides gave manifestly more satisfaction than the examination of witnesses. Counsel were in their places early; Mr. Tilton was also in attendance at the sitting of the court, but Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, and Mrs. Tilton and her lady friends, did not make their appearance until after recess. An able argumentative statement by Mr. Pryor, well fortified by authorities, an admirable speech by Mr. Beach, also argumentative in its tone, but dashed with oratorical effects and a spice of invective, and a clean-cut rejoinder by Mr. Evarts, were the features of the day's proceedings. The plaintiffs were clearly well armed with authorities to meet the objection which had been started. The objection, it seems, had been in some sense anticipated, and accordingly Mr. Pearsall went to work and brought to light many of the authorities and precedents which were to fortify the arguments of his more experienced associates.

Mr. Pryor opened the contention by an interpretation of the act of 1867, in which he contended that it did not contemplate that husband and wife should not testify at all, but merely that they should not testify for or against one another. Here, he contended, there was no proposition, in a legal sense, that Mr. Tilton should testify against his wife, but only against her alleged seducer. He adduced several cases in support of his proposition, and argued that the decision of Judge Smith, which had been relied upon by Mr. Evarts, had been in fact reversed by the same Judge a year later in another case. The inference which he drew from this fact was that Justice Smith regarded his earlier decision as erroneous.

According to the statement of Mr. Beach, who followed Mr. Pryor, the general conduct of the argument had been assigned to the latter, but if this were so, his [Mr. Beach's] supplementary address was one of the chief features of the day's proceedings. Mr. Pryor concluded, after speaking about three-quarters of an hour, and then Mr. Beach occupied the attention of the court up to recess, continued his address when the court resumed its session, and concluded at 2:40 o'clock. His speech was an admirable effort of oratory, but was not so much directed to the considerations which had been presented by Mr. Pryor as to the general topics of the case. He pointed out that the arguments of opposing counsel presented the conclusion that the accused seducer might be admitted as a witness to free himself from accusation, but that the wronged and outraged husband, with lips sealed by the law, could not offer to the court and jury a testimony in support of his action. It was contrary, he maintained, to our notions of justice, to the theory of the laws of evidence, and would work a practical wrong which would outrage the common sense of the community. He considered the arguments of opposing counsel in so far as they rested upon the ancient rule and policy of the common law, and in so far as they were founded upon the special legislation of the State, and passed from the first of those topics with the remark that the case preseuted one singular peculiarity. The defendant, he said, had hitherto published to all the world his demand for the production of all possible evidence that could be produced against him. To all the earth, counsel said, Mr. Beecher had given a public challenge, demanding that every one who could throw light on this mixed and troubled controversy should appear. He commented on the fact that the defendant had called upon the plaintiff to appear before his own chosen tribunal and exhibit his proofs, and that now when he came forward he objected, through counsel, to his competency as a witness. Mr. Beach then passed to the consideration of the law of 1857 on the subject, and the decision of Justice Smith, a decision to which he believed greater import had been given than it deserved. Here, he contended, was no case of husband and wife appearing "for or against each other." The plaintiff sought no remedy and asked no judgment against her, but was offered as a general witness who would necessarily have to be examined on many collateral questions which would arise in the course of the investigation. Passing from matters of mere argument, counsel uttered strong invective against the defendant, whom he described as the seducer, and whose sin, he said, had followed him with destructive efficacy. For the violated home and the wronged husband, he asked if the law afforded no vengeance; and in this connection he took occasion to say that it was a burning shame that the law of this and of every other State prevented the seducer being pursued as a criminal. He repudiated in the strongest way that this was a case of a plaintiff trading on his wife's honor, in a greedy chase after the defendant's gold. In conclusion, he asked for a decision which would be in harmony with our present civilization, and which would not stand in repugnance to the principles which had been announced so repeatedly and so emphatically by the highest courts of the State. Mr. Evarts then began his rejoinder in the emphatic and methodical way in which he is accustomed to open an argument. In his first sentence he said that the aversion which his learned friends avowed to the money action by a husband respecting the honor of his wife, was an aversion that was shared by the law, and by morals, and by society. He then passed on by measured stages to the argumentative points of his address, citing numerous authorities as he proceeded. In answer to the representations of opposing counsel, that this action was not one in which the husband was on one side and the wife on the other, he submitted that the direct issue was whether the wife was guilty of adultery or not. It was no collateral issue. It was, he contended, a case in which the husband proposed, as the cause of his action, the adultery of his wife, and sought his remedy against the defendant as a participator in that adultery. Did any one, he asked, ever hear of an action for criminal conversation in which the husband was plaintiff and the wife merely a formal defendant?

It was 3:50 o'clock when Mr. Evarts concluded his argument. Judge Neilson said he would give the arguments on both sides his fullest consideration, and that he would announce the conclusion at which he had arrived at the next sitting of the court. A proposition of Judge Neilson to hold a session to-day was not agreeable to counsel, and a further proposition to let the session extend from 10:30 until

4:30 o'clock each day met with equal disfavor. After the customary admonition to the jury, the court adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The jury having answered to their names at 11:05 o'clock, the court said:

The counsel will remember that yesterday morning, attention having been called to the subject matter contained in the pamphlet, I said I would write to the editor. Afterward, however, I found that it was not published by the editor of the newspaper, but by an independent publishing house, and I wrote to that house calling their attention to what may be seen in this morning's papers by way of criticism, recommending them hereafter to refrain from prefacing each day's proceedings with things objectionable; also saying that I thought it hard that a citizen should not be allowed to attend here as a witness under a subpœna, and perform his duty by way of testifying, without having personal flings and descriptions of him given. It is sad, really wrong, and an abuse. I also said to the publisher I hoped the pamphlets hereafter would be so unobjectionable that I should have the pleasure of hearing counsel commend them, instead of complaining of them. The same writers that would give a personal description of the witness yesterday examined, Mr. Woodruff—a personal description offensive to him and to his family—doubtless hereafter would describe other witnesses as if they were nearly angelic, and a contrast so sharp would operate improperly, and it is utterly improper. I don't purpose, however, hereafter, of my own motion, to call attention to this subject. I have said to the press all I can say, and I am compelled now to speak of it, because my attention has been called to it in some of the newspapers, who appeal to me and say I ought to suppress this, and by numerous letters received from very respectable gentlemen, calling my attention to it; but I shall not of my own part voluntarily again recur to the subject, but in this way commend it to those who have occasion to speak of the trial in their papers. Will you proceed, Mr. Pryor?

MR. PRYOR RESUMES HIS ARGUMENT.

Mr. Pryor—If your Honor please, yesterday, on the adjournment, the immediate article of discussion was, whether the antecedent and independent competency of the plaintiff to be a witness on his own behalf had been impaired or affected—the competency, you will remember, conferred by the act of 1857 had been impaired or affected by the act of the 10th of May, 1867. And it was entirely obvious that it had been demonstrated by reference to the act of 1867, by reference to its texts, by consideration of its pervading and prevailing import—it was demonstratedly obvious that there was no clash or collision between the act of 1857 and the act of 1867; but, on the contrary, they covered the different subject matters, contemplated different ends, and accomplished this different and dissimilar object. Now, it is a familiar maxim of law that if a former statute of law, that if a former statute is not repealed by a subsequent statute, except we accept the provisions of the two to be irreconcilable and incompatible, and that if the two may stand together, the two shall stand, and full effect and operation be given to each. So, then, it resulted logically and legally that the competency to be a witness in his own behalf conferred upon this plaintiff by the act of 1857 was not affected or disturbed by the subsequent act of 1867. Nevertheless, the research of the learned gentlemen on the other side has discovered and produced a decision which, for argument's sake and in candor, I must allow that it is not a mere *arbiter dictum*, but it is an adjudication.

THE CASE OF DANN VS. KINGHAM.

Their research has produced the case of Dann vs. Kingham, First New-York Supreme Court Reports, page 492, wherein it is held, and, as I have admitted, it is adjudicated, that the act of 1867 does disqualify the plaintiff to be a witness in his own behalf.

The Court—Is that the case in which Judge Smith wrote the opinion?

Mr. Pryor—That is the case, Sir. Now, may it please your Honor, if that were a decision of any superior tribunal—your own General Term—if it were a decision of the court of last resort, the Court of Appeals, then no alternative would be left to your Honor but to bow in submissive silence to the adjudication, no matter how repugnant to right and to reason. But this is not a decision of a superior tribunal; it is a decision, not of the Court of Appeals or of your own General Term, but is a decision of the General Term of another court of only co-ordinate jurisdiction, and therefore, albeit *prima facie* entitled to respect and consideration, nevertheless it is open and accessible to criticism, and, if it be plainly repugnant to reason and right and common sense, privilege is conferred on your Honor to scout and reject it.

THE RULE THE COURT ADOPTS.

The Court—I will mention to you the rule we adopt in this court, Mr. Pryor, in respect to the decisions of other courts, other than the Court of Appeals of this State. We accept them with respect, and so far as we think they are sound and just adopt and follow them, and in like degree, though perhaps to a less extent, we accept the decisions of other courts, also, and the decisions of the courts in England, holding to ourselves the right to consider the weight of opinion as resting upon reason and upon authority cited from other sources, as it may or may not commend itself to our judgment in the premises.

THE ARGUMENT CONTINUED.

Mr. Pryor—I suppose, if your Honor please, as you have stated, that the criterion of authenticity and authority attaching to the decision of another court adds very much to reason, and I was proceeding to exhibit conclusively, but deferentially and with all respect for the learned court by whom the decision was promulgated, that this decision is absolutely repugnant to reason, and has no shadow of foundation in the basis upon which it purports to be established. My learned friend, using the license legitimately belonging to counsel, imagined that this case had been argued by the profession with research and vigilance, but the report exhibits nothing of the kind. The opinion of the Judge himself, as you will observe, is embodied in this brief and curt paragraph:

"The plaintiff was not a competent witness to prove such marriage. The act of 1867, to enable husband and wife to be witnesses for and against each other, expressly excepts the cases where the question of adultery of the husband or wife is in controversy, except to prove a former marriage, and the fact of marriage in actions for divorce."

Thus, you will perceive that the learned Judge arrives at the conclusion by no process of reasoning, nor is he sustained in the conclusion by any citation of authority, but he simply reaches it *per saltum*, and announces it oracularly as an *ipse dixit*. And what is that *ipse dixit*? Why, that the act of 1867 prohibited a plaintiff in an action involving a question of adultery from being a witness.

THE DECISION FOUNDED UPON A MISCONSTRUCTION OF THE ACT.

Now, Sir, the act of 1867 accomplishes no such thing. The decision, therefore, is founded upon a plain, palpable misreading and misconstruction of the very act upon which it purports to be founded. Bear in mind the words of the Judge—that this second section of the act of 1867 forbids a party in an action involving the question of adultery from being a witness—that is to say, from being a witness absolutely, unqualifiedly. He announces the proposition in general terms, without restriction or modification, whereas what are the terms of the act? It is: "Nothing herein contained shall render any husband or wife competent or compellable to give evidence for or against the other;" not competent and compellable to give evidence, but not competent to give evidence for or against the other in any criminal action or proceeding instituted in consequence of adultery, or in any action or proceeding for divorce on account of adultery, or in any action or proceeding taken on account of criminal conversation. Now, Sir, this sentence is long and involved, and likely, upon a cursory perusal, to mislead, inasmuch as the qualifying clause is found in the second line of the sentence. Before the learned Justice arrived at the concluding line he had dropped from his mind those qualifying words, namely, "for or against the other." So he says that this act, in peremptory and absolute terms, excluded husband or wife from being a witness in an action of criminal conversation, whereas the act only excludes husband or wife from being a witness in an action of criminal conversation for or against the other.

TILTON IS NOT OFFERED TO TESTIFY AGAINST THE WIFE.

Now, Sir, this witness is not proffered here, this witness does not offer to take the stand to testify in a legal sense for or against the wife. He presents himself to testify against the wife's alleged seducer. He proposes, under the solemnity of an oath, to swear to the adultery of Henry Ward Beecher. It is not for or against the wife in a legal sense that he proposes to testify, and therefore his qualification or competency to be a witness is not affected or disparaged by this exception in the act of 1867. Wherefore, then, this decision of the learned Justice—I beg your Honor to bear this in mind—inasmuch as the learned court put their decision exclusively upon the terms of this act; inasmuch as they do not pretend or contend that independently of this act he would not be a competent witness? On the contrary, by implication, they assume in the argument that but for this act, by the principles of the common law, and in conformity to the act of 1857, he would be a competent witness. They, I say, repose their decision exclusively and alone upon the terms of this act, and that foundation, sinking beneath them, vanishes out of sight and consideration. I mean their decision. But, Sir, I say that that is the solitary decision in the books in support of the position of my learned adversaries. Indeed, it is the solitary decision in the books expounding the meaning and effect of the act of 1867, with the exception of the special term decision, to which my learned associate will call your attention—a special term decision reported in 7th Robinson.

A CASE SIMILAR TO THIS WHERE THE PLAINTIFF WAS ACCEPTED AS A WITNESS.

Now, Sir, although that be the only decision in construction of the act of 1867—the only decision—it is not the only case that has occurred under the operation of the act of 1867. In 49th Barbour you will find, at page 106, the case of Bunnell versus Greathead, which was an action, like this, of criminal conversation, and in which the plaintiff propounded himself as a witness, and was accepted as a witness, and was admitted as a witness, and testified as a witness, and he alone testified to the fact of the wife's adultery. Now, Sir, learned counsel appeared there on both sides, an able court—the General Term of this department, over which presided Judge Gilbert—these able members of the Bar and members of the Bench, then having this act of 1867, cogently applied to that case, brought under their attention, it never occurred to them that the act of 1867 affected the competency of the plaintiff in an action of criminal conservation. But on the contrary, they admitted without question or cavil that he was a competent witness, and so competent a witness that he got a verdict of $10,000 damages, whereupon the case was appealed to the General Term, and the defendant of course exerted himself, and the counsel—enterprising and ingenious counsel, Judge Nelson among them—Homer Nelson—they exerted themselves, with a view to disparage and reverse that judgment and that verdict, and they tortured ingenuity and research to find some ground upon which to batter down that judgment. Yet it never occurred to them to urge the objection that the witness, under the act of 1867, was not a competent witness. The judgment was reversed, but upon another ground, namely, that the husband had connived at the wife's adultery—reversed upon that ground, with no intimation that he was not absolutely a competent and qualified witness, not only to testify, if you please, in popular parlance, in his own behalf, but to testify to the wife's adultery, and so against her.

AN AUTHORITY FROM THE SUPREME COURT.

Again, if you please, your Honor, by a reference to volume 4 of New-York Supreme Court Reports, page 85, you will observe in Petrie against Howe, decided in 1874—whereas Dann against Kingham was decided in the year before—which case of Petrie against Howe was also an action of criminal conversation—a very peculiar case in many respects, there the husband was permitted to testify, and was permitted to testify without exception to his competency as a witness—permitted to testify to the result of obtaining a verdict, judgment taken upon which verdict below was taken to the General Term, and the case was elaborately argued, we may suppose, by the Bar, and certainly elaborately considered by the court, and there was no objection taken, either by the counsel or by the General Term of the Court, that the plaintiff had been improperly admitted as a witness. There was no hint or suggestion that, by virtue of the act of 1867, he ceased to be a competent witness; on the contrary, the judgment was attacked upon different grounds, and for errors in the admission of evidence—other evidence. But there was no hint or suggestion, I repeat, either by the counsel for the appellant or by the court, that the witness was not an entirely competent witness; on the contrary, by implication, by omitting such an exception, they, in effect, admitted that he was competent; and observe, may it please your Honor, the opinion, at the General Term, was written by Judge E. Darwin Smith—the very Judge who pronounced the decision in Dann vs. Kingham. Hence, what inference? That his more sober, second thought—that a more deliberate consideration—had conducted him to the conclusion that his decision in Dann vs. Kingham was erroneous and could not stand. And, Sir, he arrived at the conclusion in this case—he silently, without objection, conceded the competency of the witness. Now, Sir, this, then, is the only decision, if it be true—a decision, not of a superior tribunal—a decision premature and ill-considered, and unsustained by any decision, we say; a decision which is manifestly repugnant to the very statute upon which it purports to be founded.

WILL THE COURT BE GUIDED BY THAT DECISION?

And the question is, will your Honor be guided by that decision? You, Sir, are placed in this dilemma. Here is an apparently positive enactment of the sovereign people of New-York, declaring that no witness shall be excluded because he is a party. On the other hand, here is a decision characterized and discredited by the circumstances which I have stated, saying that he shall not be admitted. Which will you obey? I have no hesitation in conjecturing that you will obey the imperative and plain mandate of the law, because this opinion—this decision—is too frail a yoke to subjugate the independence of your Honor's intelligence. The gentlemen urged another and independent reason why the plaintiff is not a competent witness in this action in his own behalf—that reason based upon this proposition of law which he promulgated, namely: That in a collateral proceeding—that is, in an action between third parties—neither husband nor wife can give testimony tending to criminate the other. Your Honor observes the terms of the proposition. Now the first reply to that is this: That though the proposition be sound and valid, it does not go to the question here under debate. The question under debate is whether this witness is a competent witness—whether he may be sworn as a witness. Whereas this proposition, if true, does not touch the question of his competency, but goes only to intercept the delivery of particular testimony, namely, testimony tending to incriminate the wife. Therefore, upon the strength of that very proposition, if it be true, he is a competent witness and must be sworn, and is entitled to testify generally in the case; but, if that proposition be true, when he comes to deliver testimony incriminating the wife, then the gentlemen on the other side may interpose and arrest the evidence.

THE PROPOSITION IS NOT A VALID ONE.

But, if your Honor please, the proposition is not a valid, sound proposition of law—it is not the law of England. Pre-eminently and emphatically it is not the law of New-York, that in a collateral proceeding—that is, an action between third parties—husband and wife may not give testimony tending to criminate one another. The earliest intimation of that rule of law was thrown out in Rex vs. Cliviger, and, indeed, not only thrown out, but, I concede, was adjudicated in that case—a case which my learned adversary either has not discovered to have been overruled, or else, in the abandon of discussion, he forgot to call your Honor's attention to the cases which have readjudicated and overruled it. One, the case of Rex vs. Bathwick, (2d Barnwell & Adolphus.) Then, again, Rex vs. All Saints, (6th Maule & Selwyn.) The very court which originally promulgated this rule retreated from their position, renounced the principle, recalled the rule, and effectually overruled it, and in those two cases the husband or the wife was admitted to testify in the one case, although the testimony went directly to convict the husband of perjury, and in the other case went directly to convict him both of perjury and bigamy. Now, thus the case was overruled, Sir; but meanwhile the erroneous decision had got some headway, and your Honor knows with what fecundity erroneous decisions propagate themselves, and eventually that rule of law got incorporated in some books of no authority, but, however, was admitted by some of the courts of this country, notwithstanding the rule has been renounced in England. And, Sir, I admit that in some of the courts in this country it is a living principle, but not in New-York—not in New-York. It never has been law in this State. It is not, therefore, law to-day. Nor has it been recognized as a canon in the law of evidence by any authoritative text-writer.

WHAT GREENLEAF SAYS.

What says Greenleaf? I call attention to volume 10 of his treatise upon evidence, section 342: "But though the husband and wife are not admissible as witnesses against each other, where either is directly interested in the event of the proceeding, whether civil or criminal, yet in collateral proceedings, not immediately affecting their mutual interests, their evidence is receivable, notwithstanding it may tend to criminate, or may contradict the other, or may subject the other to a legal demand." "Notwithstanding it may tend to criminate." Greenleaf announces that to be the rule of law. And, Sir, Mr. Phillips in his book—which I may, without invidious comparison say, stands at the head of the works upon the subject of evidence—announces the rule thus: "Although the husband and wife are not allowed to be witnesses against each other when either is directly and individually interested in the event of a proceeding, whether civil or criminal, yet, in collateral proceedings not immediately affecting their mutual interest, their evidence is receivable, notwithstanding the evidence of the one tends to contradict the other, or may subject the other to a legal demand, or even to a criminal charge." And in Roscoe's work on criminal evidence, at page 123, he announces the law thus: Adverting to the rule laid down in Rex against Cliviger, which I have animadverted upon—adverting to that rule he says: Where husband and wife are excluded from testifying one against the other, "the rule only extends to cases where the husband or wife are actually upon their trial." It was once thought otherwise, but the mistake, the error or mistake, seems to have arisen from not having the distinction clear enough between competency and privilege.

A RECENT AUTHORITY.

And so, in a recent case in this State in Abbott's *Practice Reports*, new series, volume 5, page 55, Justice Barrett propounds the principle in these words:

"The evidence of husband and wife is undoubtedly receivable in a collateral proceeding for the purpose of proving any fact material to the issue, and that although the facts so testified to by the one may tend to contradict the other."

That, Sir, is the language of the law of the State of New-York. In Rhode Island the rule, as contended for by the gentlemen on the other side, had been carried, perhaps, to as great an extreme as in any other State. It was one of the courts whose jurisprudence had been infected and vitiated by the original rule of Rex vs. Bathwick, and in the 9th Rhode Island Reports, 361, it is reversed. The Court of Appeals had the authenticity and correctness of the old rule—the rule contended for by the gentlemen on the other side—brought directly under their notice for criticism and review. The case is cited by Durfee, Judge: "The defendant was convicted in the Court of Common Pleas on an indictment for procuring an abortion on one Mary Jane Fisher. The case upon a bill of exceptions for alleged erroneous rulings of the court below. The first two exceptions are based on the following grounds, to wit: That the said Mary Jane Fisher was at the time of the alleged offense a single woman, having never been married; that she afterward intermarried with one Edwin A. Hackett; that said Hackett was the person by whom she was got with the child for whose miscarriage she was operated upon; that said Hackett employed the defendant to perform the operation, and came to him with the said Mary Jane for the purpose of having it performed; that on the trial of the defendant in the court below the said Hackett and his wife were called in as witnesses for the Government and admitted to testify, against the objection of the defendant, the objection being that the testimony of each of them would tend to criminate the other of an indictable offense; that is to say, her of the offense of fornication, and him of participation in the offense for which the defendant was indicted."

That is being an accomplice. Now, Sir, the court, in pronouncing judgment, held the ruling of the court below to be correct, saying, in reviewing the case: "Some of these cases recognize the distinction suggested in the cases of Rex vs. All Saints and Rex vs. Bathwick, between testimony which is directly criminative and that which is recriminative only when connected with other testimony, a husband and wife being deemed competent witnesses to give testimony in collateral cases which relate to the other, when it is of the latter, but not when it is of the former description. But, upon principle, we find no satisfactory ground for the distinction. The supposed disqualification of husband and wife to give, in collateral cases, testimony directly criminative of each other is said to rest on the policy of avoiding dissensions between husband and wife; and if so, the disqualification ought to be complete, for such dissensions, differing only in degrees of violence, would be likely to result from testimony which tends to criminate as well as that which is directly criminative. There are logically only two alternatives, either to exclude the testimony entirely, or to admit it to any extent in collateral proceedings, provided that no use can afterward accrue therefrom in any direct proceeding. We think it the better rule, subject to such proviso, to admit the testimony."

ANOTHER AUTHORITY ON THE SUBJECT.

Now, Sir, they there say in substance that the true rule, and the sounder rule, and the philosophical and just rule is to admit the wife to testify, and it was ratified finally by an authority on this subject to which I will call your Honor's attention by the declarations and opinions of one who was indeed an oracle of the law. Judge Cowing, in a note upon page 69 of Phillips on Evidence, note 40, uses this language:

"Indeed, it would now seem to be the settled doctrine, both in authority and principle, that husband and wife may be received to contradict or criminate each other in a collateral *id est* in all cases where one is called to contradict or criminate the other as a party to some cause."

Thus stands the law upon the best authority upon the weight and preponderance of decisions in England, and by the uniform decision in New-York, namely, that in a collateral proceeding, that is to say, in an action between third parties, a husband or wife is competent and compellable, certainly competent though a question was raised as to whether it was compellable to testify, although that testimony tended directly to criminate either the husband or wife, as the case may be. But, if your Honor please, though the principle of law be sound, though the rule be followed as laid down by the learned gentlemen, it does not touch this case.

WHAT ARE THE TERMS OF THE RULE?

What are the terms of the rule? We are considering it now on the hypothesis that it is sound law, that neither husband nor wife in a collateral proceeding shall give testimony against the other, that is to say, tending to accuse or affect the other in a criminal charge, and it was never held, it was never sustained, that husband or wife was incompetent in a collateral proceeding to give evidence which tended to the disparagement or infamy of the other.

THE AUTHORITY FROM NEW-JERSEY.

Instead of wasting your time and wearing out your patience with copious citations of authority which I have at hand, I have selected an authority from the State of New-Jersey, where the rule as contended for by my learned friend has been carried to as extreme an extent as in any State. I have selected, I say, a case from that State, wherein the limitation of the law as I now state it is propounded by the court, yet propounded under the constraint of the uniform stress and strain of authority. It is reported in the New-Jersey Supreme Court reports, The State vs. Wilson and Wagner, and the court says:

"But in the case now before this court the charge of the husband was direct; his testimony was that he came upon his wife *flagrante delicto*. As the imputation was direct, the only consideration which remains is, was it a crimination within the meaning of the rule? [Concerning adultery.] As the wife had been tried and acquitted, the charge was an offense for which she could not be indicted. In the case before referred to, of Den ex dem. of Stewart vs. Johnson, 3 Harr., 94, this point received the consideration of the court, and it was there held that the evidence, to be inadmissible, must charge a crime."

Mr. Pryor—Now, adultery is an indictable offense. I read this as an authority for the limitation of the rule.

Mr. Pryor continued to read from the same authority: "It is not enough that it attributed moral turpitude; a technical crime, that is, an act in its nature indictable, must be the direct imputation of the evidence. It was admitted that this rule was an imperfect one; that accusations in the form of evidence, proceeding from husband or wife against each other, of acts highly ignominious and disgraceful, though not indictable, would be sure to occasion family dissension: but the suggestion was rejected, and the rule, as above stated, was adopted on the ground of its eminent practicalness. It was said, in the language of the Judge delivering the opinion of the court: '*What crimes* involve moral turpitude we can settle with some degree of accuracy; but what charges, not amounting to crimes, involve moral fraud or turpitude, is exceedingly difficult of solution.' The object of the court was to establish a uniform and practical rule, easy to be understood and applied, and the criterion adopted was that husbands were inadmissible for the purpose of directly charging each other with any offense *which in its nature is indictable*. The disqualification did not arise from the hazard which might result to the party accused of becoming subjected to a prosecution by reason of the evidence—that would have been to put the rule on the ground of interest—but from the fact that it was safe to assume that all offenses which were indictable were of such disgraceful character that, if imputed by one married person against the other, ill-will and want of harmony would be the inevitable result. The indictability of the offense merely fixed the grade of crime which might not be charged. I think this rule, thus adopted, should not be narrowed. My inclination would be to extend it, if that could be legally effected, so as to prevent husband and wife from charging each other with any act which is essentially infamous in general estimation; but the authorities do not warrant such an amplification, and we must administer the law as it is handed down to us."

Thus this Judge himself held that under no circumstances should he prevent the husband and wife from testifying in any collateral proceeding, one against the other, yet he frankly admits the force of restriction, and said, although it might collide with his own ideas of propriety and law, he had no alternative under the stress of traditional authority but to obey the limitation, which limitation is the rule propounded by the gentlemen on the other side. Admitting it, for the sake of argument, to be correct that in a collateral proceeding one cannot testify against the other when the evidence tends to accuse or convict of a criminal offense, an offense indictable under this law—now, Sir, suppose the plaintiff here is allowed to enter the witness-box, and gives evidence tending or actually convicting the wife of adultery, does that fact tend to convict—does that accuse her of crime? No, Sir, not in New-York. By the Levitical law, both husband and wife, when pronounced guilty on an accusation of the charge of adultery, were sentenced by law to suffer death, so severe was it in its punishment of the offense; and it was to be commended for its impartiality, in view of the tendency, the disposition of modern civilization, which is rather to applaud the man for his exploits of gallantry, and to heap a load of ignominy on the wretched and unhappy woman. So in 1650, when the principles of Puritanism, principles impelled from a mistaken religious zeal, were predominant in the Government of Great Britain, these bigoted fanatics passed a law denouncing death against adultery, but upon the return of reason and common sense that law was repealed, but it never was the law of New-York.

ADULTERY IS NOT A CRIME.

It never was the operation of the common law of England that adultery was a crime; open licentiousness is a crime indictable at common law, but adultery never was a crime at common law. The common law left adultery to the cognizance solely of the ecclesiastical courts, who adjusted it *pro salute animæ*, as they expressed it. It was never a crime in New-York, and is not a crime to-day; it is regarded as a civil wrong, exposing him who commits it to an action for damages, but it was never considered a penal offense, making him obnoxious to a criminal prosecution. Hence, although the rule contended for by the learned gentlemen be sound in all its parts, yet it is inapplicable here, because the testimony which the plaintiff may give and will give, though tending to convict that wife of adultery, does not tend to accuse her of a criminal offense. So that, for those reasons, without detaining you with any amplification of this argument, we deem the position of the learned gentleman wholly false, false because it does not go to the competency of the witness, but to the admissibility of the testimony he may give; inapplicable because it does not tend to convict his wife of a criminal offense, and imoperative, because in truth it is not the law of the State. The learned gentleman endeavored to fortify his position against the competency of the plaintiff by argument drawn from general considerations of marital policy. Now, Sir, these topics, if addressed to the Legislature embodying the adoption of an act on the subject, would be relevant, and might be persuasive, but your Honor tells us not to make but to declare the law, and upon inquiry to ascertain what the law is to be, for what the law ought to be is immaterial and irrevelant. So, then, notwithstanding the temptation presented to me by the field of discussion opened by the learned gentleman, I conceive that I have discharged the duty imposed upon me, and demonstrated beond doubt that the plaintiff is a competent witness and should be sworn.

MR. BEACH ARGUES FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Mr. Beach—Will your Honor accept some further remarks?

Judge Neilson nodded in assent, and Mr. Beach then spoke as follows:

The discussion of this question has been anticipated by us, and the general conduct of the argument has been assigned to my learned colleague who has just addressed you. The able, logical, and exhaustive argument which he has submitted well justifies that selection, and little is left on the field of this discussion for me but to glean something of the fragments of it which have been left comparatively unnoticed, and you will not expect, your Honor, nor shall I attempt to review or repeat to any extent the considerations which have been already presented, but shall confine myself in a great degree to remark upon those general topics which have been introduced by our learned adversary. Listening, Sir, to his brilliant and impressive exordium, I was led to regret that I was not gifted with those qualities which would enable me in some faint, far-off degree to emulate his sonorous rhetoric. I am not, Sir, and I shall not attempt it. But I am consoled somewhat by the reflection that this is an argument upon a question of law, addressed to a court of law; that I speak to a mind learned and experienced, and not likely to be moved from its self-possession by the declamation of counsel, and that declamation would, to my mind, have been far more impressive had it been uttered in the cause of one who had not forgotten the precepts of his professional representative, on behalf of one who has invaded the sanctity and privacy of domestic life, and who, as the evidence now stands, has seduced that wife from her allegiance, and himself introduced her before his packed committee to reveal the secrets of domestic intercourse; introduced her upon that occasion to vility and abuse the husband who now seeks to vindicate himself from all aspersion, and to tell to your Honor and the community the true story of the sad, lamentable difference which has broken up a happy and honored home, and scattered its inmates upon the cold charities of the world. I do not accept the issue tendered by my learned friend. Reduced to its simple proposition in practical application to this case, the proposition of the counsel is that Henry Ward Beecher is a witness in this action, and Theodore Tilton is not. Whatever Henry Ward Beecher may choose to say, however he may stigmatize Theodore Tilton—if, perchance, he should swear that from the lips of Theodore Tilton forgiveness has been liberally tendered—nay, if he should swear that he has paid Theodore Tilton for the wrong, and received a discharge for his outrage upon his rights—the justice and impartiality of the law still excludes Theodore Tilton from answering the imputations. It presents here just that conclusion, and if your Honor yields to the proposition, it effects just that practical result, that Henry Ward Beecher is free and at liberty to testify to whatever his conscience will permit; the accused seducer may be admitted as a witness to free himself from the accusation, but the wronged and outraged husband must sit with lips sealed by the law, and can offer to this court and jury no testimony in support of his action. Before your Honor shall reach a conclusion of that character, so unjust in all its theory and mischievous in all its consequences, you must be driven to it by clear and satisfactory authority. It is contrary to our notions of justice; it seems to be contrary to the theory of our laws of evidence, and works a practical wrong which would outrage the common sense of the community.

A GRAVE ISSUE.

Now, Sir, I admit this is a grave issue, important not only as it affects those principles established by the wisdom and by the experience of the past, but grave and important in its relations to those other subjects of domestic concern and public policy submitted to your Honor. I agree, Sir, that the law cherishes with tenderness the family and the home, and well it is, Sir, that it is so. For I, too, agree with my learned friend that upon them rest the true foundations of every well-regulated society and government. It is there that those lessons of purity and wisdom are taught, forming the mind for the discharge of those exalted duties which belong to every member of society, and from them must come the agents who are to carry onward and upward the great mystery of man's creation. I agree that no society or Government can stand, virtuously stand, except upon the maintenance of the sanctity and the virtue of the domestic circle, and so I agree too, Sir, that there is much of beauty and sacredness in the idea of unity attached to the marriage relation. That idea of the confluence of two souls mingling all their affections and sympathies and interests in one, and hand-in-hand meeting the contingencies and adversities of life with mutual encouragement and love, is well calculated to excite the beautiful imagery of my learned adversary. It appeals directly and feelingly to my own sympathies. But are we to forget?—are we to forget, I say—that in what is called the progress of civilization that idea has been mangled and torn asunder? Are we to be blind to the legislation of the present? Are we to ignore the fact that all these ideas have been exploded and destroyed by what I deem the vandalism of modern legislation? In 1848, Sir, that unity was effectually impaired. By the common law a wife could not sue the husband; she had no status in the courts except in the wide discretion of the exalted equity of the Court of Chancery. Yet she may now bring her action. The wife, by the common law, could hold no separate personal property except by ante-nuptial settlement or by the decree of a court of equity. And yet now, she may go out into the world, and barter and trade, and tussle with the energies of commercial and business life. Once her true sphere was in the domestic circle and around the hearth-stone, cultivating those tender sentiments and qualities which were at once her grace and her glory. But to-day, by the voice and power of legislation, she is ushered into the busy scenes of life, and becomes an active and an independent actor in all its struggles. Counsel says this idea of unity, this consecration of the domestic circle, cannot be torn by the rude hands of the law. Sir, it has been mangled and torn. That identity of interest, that union of soul, has been separated, not only by the voice of legal theory, but by the practical application of it to the ordinary concerns of life. My learned friends have produced here a wonderful mass of authorities, gathered from the adjudications of the modern law, both in England and in the States of this country. But, Sir, as you know, the rules of evidence, nay the principles of law, as applicable to distant communities and to the States of our own confederacy are regulated by the special legislation of each State, differing in each, conflicting in each, founded upon diverse principles, sustaining diverse policies, as they are instigated by the particular notions of the special communities to which they are applied.

HOW IS THIS QUESTION TO BE ADJUDGED.

And how is this question to be adjudged, Sir? By the law of England as it was, or by the law of England of to-day, by the legislation of our associated States, or by the legislation and the law and the policy of the State of New-York? Certainly Sir, by the law; and what need to gather these ancient authorities, pronounced under a rule and a policy inapplicable to the present condition of our society, and asserting none of the rights which by modern legislation have been conferred mutually upon husband and wife? My friends have been digging among the fossils of the past generation. They are gathering here the dead carcases of exploded theories and adjudications, and confronting them in ghastly contrast with what professes to be the improvement of modern times. Sir, we are not to be governed by them. Your Honor is to decide this case in consonance with the ideas of this day, as they are established by the legislation and the law of this State, guided, I admit, by those general considerations of propriety and by those canons which govern the construction and application of statutes and decisions.

AN ILLUSTRATION BY COUNSEL.

After examining this, in answer to the illustrations of my learned friend, and putting away somewhat the idea of the real practical issue which is submitted by this objection, permit me to follow him in an illustration. I imagine, Sir, a happy, and honored, and cultured home. The wife, a frail, and feeble, and delicate woman, eminently devotional and pious in all her impulses, and as has been shown in this case, and will be shown hereafter, devoted to the husband of her early choice, and the father of her children. She had a Pastor, learned and eminent, gifted beyond his fellows, one who stood at the very head of his honored and sacred profession, one whose words were listened to with deference and with acceptance. Ah, Sir he had those qualities of mind and heart, and he had that persuasive power of eloquence, that insidious and silvery tongue, which would lure an angel from its paradise. He was her accepted and chosen teacher and guide. She looked up to him with a veneration second only to that with which she regarded her God. Nay, if an incarnate Christ had come down with the glow of calvary upon his brow, and the love of sacrifice in his eye, she could not have bowed to him with more obedient and idolatrous reverence than this woman rendered to her Pastor and her earthly god. From her childhood, she was under his teaching and domination. He was almost an inmate of her home. In the confidence of a husband and friend, the pupil of this aged and venerable and gifted man, he was welcomed with confidence and affection. He exerted upon her all his arts. His specious wisdom, his prayerful devotion, all the efforts of his gifted nature, were bent to the seduction of this happy and beloved wife and mother, and she fell. And do you wonder, Sir? Is she to be blamed for the act? Is this a prosecution of her? Is the action thereafter brought by her wronged husband an action against her—for her condemnation? Oh, no, Sir. Consider how strong he was and how weak she was. Consider how submissive she was to his teachings, and imagine—imagine with what a specious and insidious tongue he propagated to her the theory which he advanced, that fornication was but a natural expression of love! He taught her to believe in pious adultery. By slow but steady steps he led her along a flowery path to the precipice from which she fell. That seducer is brought into a court of justice to answer for his crime. Husband wronged, seducer guilty, stand before the immaculate justice of the law, and before it each is to answer for the deeds done to this woman. And we are told in this case, should it be told in such a case, according to the logic of my learned friend, that this aged, and venerable, and gifted seducer may take the witness stand and polish and apologize for his guilt, and present all the defenses of his practiced and learned ingenuity, and that the husband must be still and silent, and that this is the law—the law which is not a respecter of persons, a law which holds out steady and even justice to litigants before it, and with all the sophistry of his great powers, my learned friend subsidizes it to establish that doctrine of injustice and wrong. I say again, before your Honor will adopt any such conclusion, before you will approve any such doctrines, you must be driven to it by the force of an irresistible legal logic. Thank God, there is, in my belief, no such rule in the law of this State. There is no such injustice in the policy of our legislation.

THE POLICY OF THE COMMON LAW.

I do not propose, Sir, to examine at any considerable length, authorities referred to or commented upon, but I understand our learned adversary to declare that the policy of the common law, excluding husband and wife as witnesses for and against each other, is founded upon the harmony and the inviolability of the domestic relation. I deny that proposition, Sir. It is maintained, undoubtedly, by many of the English authorities, and is, in one authority in this State, alluded to as the ground of exclusion; but in later and better considered authorities, I submit to your Honor that the dogma has no support whatever. And I refer again, Sir, to the case of Marsh against Patten—already spoken of—to the opinion of Mr. Justice James, which is the most elaborate and thorough examination, not only of the policy but the state of the decisions upon this subject, which can be found in our own or, I think, any other reports, and which has been adopted and affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

THE OPINION OF JUSTICE JAMES.

"Upon the competency of witnesses," says this learned Judge, "the common law proceeded in distrust of human nature. They believed a witness, being an interested party, to be incapable of verity, and there consequently grew up under it a system of restrictions which rarely, if ever, allowed the facts in a given case to come out fully, and was often the occasion of great hardship and injustice. The objections to such a system were too manifest to escape attention. Many thought the attainment of truth would be best promoted by opening every source of information in a given case, and that all persons cognizant of any facts bearing upon the case, and especially those ordinarily most conversant with them, the parties themselves, should be permitted to speak. They expressed confidence in man, and a belief in the existence of human integrity. They believed in the capacity of human nature, although interested, to speak the truth, and in the ability of triers of questions of fact to detect falsehood. From such a basis of thought there have sprung up, within a few years past, in England and in some of the States of this country, radical changes in the admissibility and competency of persons as witnesses. A new system has developed itself, whose foundations are laid in common sense and an enlightened policy, and its superiority over the old is no longer questioned, except by the few who have no confidence in the present, no hope in the future, and who deem our only safety is in keeping fast anchored to the past."

Omitting a few paragraphs, Sir, he says: "Actions between married persons should constitute no exception to the general rule of practice. Such suits represent well-defined rights of action, both as concerns property and personal rights. Suitors can institute them, courts must entertain them, and triers must decide them. So in actions where husband and wife are coplaintiffs or codefendants, husband and wife may sue and can be sued; and the husband must, in some instances, be sued with the wife. Such actions must be entertained and tried by the courts. The simple question then is, shall such actions be tried in the ordinary way, or by some exceptional method? Will the law, while it entertains them, say that they shall be decided rightly so far as practicable, or that it is a matter of no consequence how they are disposed of? Or if their decision is a matter of some concern to the law, shall be the means most approved of for arriving at a result consonant with the dignity of the law and the rights of individuals in other cases, be employed in these actions? In other words, shall the husband's mouth be closed in his own behalf, when his wife is a co-party, although permitted to speak if sued alone? It is a rule of the common law that husband and wife cannot be witnesses against each other. The first branch is based entirely upon interest; the second upon interest and public policy. All persons interested in the action were, at the common law, held incompetent to testify therein. This, of course, excluded the parties to the record. At common law the wife's civil existence was merged in that of her husband, and the two were regarded as but one person. She had no separate right of property or of action, and hence was excluded from being a witness in her husband's behalf. This identity of interest was also the real support of the rule excluding the wife as a witness against the husband. In consequence of this identity of interest, husband and wife uniformly appeared before the court in a friendly attitude. Legally, their relation was one of mutual confidence and harmony. There was every reason to fear, therefore, that in the event of the introduction of one of them at the suit of an adversary of the other, some testimony would be elicited which would be detrimental to the interest of the other, and therefrom domestic ill-feeling and discord result. The peace of families would thus be jeopardized, merely to subserve the pecuniary interest of third persons."

And he proceeds, Sir, by citing elementary authorities, and concludes by saying: "I think it clear, therefore, that the true principle which excludes the husband or the wife of the party from being a witness for or against each other was the union of interest and privilege existing between them."

And that privilege, Sir, refers to confidential communications, and has no reference to the public policy or the harmony of domestic relations:

"It is true, authorities can be cited which state that it is with a view of preserving the peace of families, and where it is said that the admission of such testimony would lead to dissension and unhappiness, and probably to perjury, and that the confidence existing between husband and wife should be sacredly cherished; but, if those cases are carefully examined, it will be found that this question, in its origin and cause, was not fully considered."

Then he proceeds to examine that, Sir, and he says that, "with respect to the protection of confidential communications between husband and wife there is good reason for such protection at all times; but no such principle has been brought into practice. The decisions excluding the husbands and wives of parties are often accompanied with sacred declarations in favor of such protection; but as the exclusion extended to all the testimony, whether it was confidential or not, and as no protection was given to conjugal confidence in respect to witnesses not parties, who were as much within the reason of the rule, if it existed, as the other class, it may be safely affirmed that no such rule has as yet been established. As to the authorities, most of the decisions in favor of excluding the wives of parties were given in cases where the husband was excluded, and therefore, no matter how strong may have been the expression of public policy, and in favor of preventing domestic discord, &c., all those decisions are consistent with the principle that interest was the ground of objection."

And he then proceeds to reason upon the effect of the Code, pursuing the subject to some length, and finally holds the principles I have been quoting to your Honor.

THE CASE OF WEHRKAMP VS. WILLET.

Now I ask your Honor's attention to the case of Wehrkamp against Willet (4 Vol. Abbott's Court of Appeals Decisions, page 548.) That was a case, Sir, where the wife was the party plaintiff, and offered herself as a witness, where the question was as to whether the property, which had been seized by the Sheriff, against whom the action was brought, belonged to the wife or to the husband. The question was, whether she was a competent witness, and it was held that she was. And I read this, Sir, for two purposes—first, to maintain the doctrine, as asserted by Justice James, that the exclusion of the wife or husband, as the case might be, was not founded upon the idea of domestic harmony; and, second, to show that in an action like the present, even at common law, the objection of being a party removed—the husband or wife, as a sole party, the other not being a party, would be competent as a witness.

The court says: "The rule of the common law did not prohibit husband and wife from testifying in a civil action, unless one or the other, or both, were parties or directly interested in the subject of the action. Here the husband was not a party, nor had he any such interest as would have disqualified the wife by strict common law rules. The action was in no proper sense against him. He made no claim to the property taken and sold by the defendant, and had no interest in the litigation, unless, indeed, to have his debts paid from property to which he had no claim," &c.

THE QUESTION OF INTEREST.

Now, Sir, the question of interest, the question of a party, being removed by legislation, even at common law, in an action of this character or an action affecting property, where either the husband or the wife was a party to the action, the competency of the party would be at once asserted.

When you disabuse your mind of the idea of public policy, as asserted by our learned adversary; when you found the rule of exclusion upon something else besides the effort interpreting the principles of the harmony of the conjugal relation, why, then, by the legislation of modern England, and of our State of to-day, the husband or wife, the party to any action, is a competent witness for or against himself or herself. And such is the inevitable logic of the legislation. But the court proceeds to say, Sir: "The code provides that a party to an action, &c., may be examined as a witness in his own behalf, or in behalf of any other party, in the same manner and subject to the same rules of examination as any other witness is, except that neither husband nor wife shall be required to disclose any communication made by one to the other. The letter of the statute certainly extends to married persons when they are parties not having conflicting interests"—that is conflicting interests as parties—"and the exception is a plain indication of the legislative inclination to change or modify the common law rule as to the admissibility of husband and wife as witnesses."

And yet, Sir, all the argument presented by my learned friend—all his glowing oratory concerning the sanctity and pre-eminence of the domestic relation—was founded upon the doctrine of the common law exclusively, thus avowed by the court of last resort to have been changed by the legislation of the present.

"The reason of the latter rule"—that is the common law rule—"for not admitting husband and wife as witnesses for each other, was because of an identity of interest; nor were they admitted against each other, because this was deemed contrary to the legal policy of marriage. Husband and wife, says Blackstone, are not allowed to be evidence for or against each other partly because it is impossible that their testimony should be indifferent, but principally because of the union of persons, and therefore, if they were admitted to be witnesses for each other, they would contradict one maxim of law, no one shall be a witness in his own cause; and if against each other, they would contradict another maxim, no one is obliged to convict himself."

And you see here upon what the policy of the common law rested, and you see, Sir, how clearly this idea of the unity or identity of interest—I had almost said of person—certainly of heart, is protected by the laws of this State. Says Baron Gilbert: "If the husband and wife swear for each other they are not believed because their interests are absolutely the same, and therefore they can give no more credit when they attest for each other than when a man attests for himself, and it would be very hard if a wife should be allowed as evidence against her husband when she cannot attest for him. Such a law would occasion implacable quarrels and divisions, and destroy the very legal policy of marriage."

And, says this court, "of late years, in this State, material and radical changes have been made in the law of husband and wife, and in the law of evidence, and the competency and admissibility of witnesses, undermining, in a great degree, the uses of, and practically abrogating the common law rule."

Now, if your Honor pleases, it is the effort of my learned friend to re-establish that rule; to roll back the assumed course of progress of our legislation; to ask your Honor to reanimate the abrogated lessons and principles of the past; to rule in defiance, not only of the policy, but of the mandate, of the present law of the State; and hence, as I before remarked, of the authorities, of the principles, of the propriety and delicacy and public policy which have been so eloquently advanced by my learned friend, they are supported only by those adjudications pronounced under a different policy and different views, and which our court of last resort says are abrogated by the legislation of the last few years.

THE CASE OF SOUTHWICK VS. SOUTHWICK.

I ask your Honor's attention again, Sir, for a moment to the case cited and commented upon by my learned friend, of Southwick against Southwick, in the 49th N. Y. And in that case, if your Honor please, the question presented was whether, in an action brought by a wife against her husband to recover an alleged balance of moneys, they were witnesses for or against each other. Mr. Folger, eminent for his careful and learned analysis of law, and for his patient industry in the formation of his opinions, says: "The first question met in this case is, whether the defendant was properly admitted as a witness in his own behalf against the plaintiff, his wife. It is claimed that the provisions of the act of 1867 do not enable the defendant to become a witness against his wife in an action in which they are the only and antagonistic parties. I have reached the opposite conclusion. It must be conceded that the object of the enactment was to alter the common law, which forbade the husband or wife being a witness for or against each other."

I noticed a current remark of my learned adversary that, of the first section of the act of 1867, although it would enable the wife to be a witness against the husband in an action brought by him against a third party, it did not render the husband competent. That question, Sir, was considered in this case. The court stated what was the object and the spirit of that law. If you follow the course of legislation—the tardy and reluctant steps by which it has been driven, by public sentiment, to reach its present conviction, even as declared by this authority—your Honor will find that that law of 1867 was enacted as but a complement to the other invasions upon common law principles previously established; that it was enacted for the very and avowed purpose of making the husband and wife competent witnesses for or against each other, with the certain exceptions provided for in section 2; that it was intended to uproot the whole policy of the common law upon this subject, and that the sentimental theories upon which that policy was founded have been abandoned by modern thought and modern enactments—beautiful, charming as they are, Sir—fit subject for the oratory of my learned friend as they are, but not fit subject for a legal argument to a court of justice.

Judge Folger says: "I have reached the opposite conclusion. It must be conceded that the object of the enactment was to alter the common law rule, which forbade the husband and wife to give specifically in the trial of issues the evidence of classes of witnesses whom the rules of the common law excluded. It designated these classes as the husband of any party to the action, and as the wife of any party to the action. It declared that these persons should be competent and compellable to give evidence as another witness."

It declared further that they should be thus competent and compellable on behalf of any party to the action. Now mark, Sir, the next sentence. It is conceded that where the husband or wife is a party to the action, and the other is not, the husband or wife, so being a party to the action, as the case may be, is within the language of the statute. That is the statute of 1867, where he is competent and compellable to be a witness. It was conceded, Sir, and assumed by court and counsel, although this was an action between husband and wife, that if one alone was a party to the action, that one might be a witness in that action.

THE SPIRIT AND EFFECT OF THAT STATUTE.

And Sir, it was upon a grave discussion as to the spirit and effect of this statute of 1867, before a learned court, conducted by learned counsel, and on all sides it was conceded, it was assumed and declared by the court as a principle, accepted by itself, that where the husband or wife alone was a party as against a third person, the husband or the wife, as the case may be, was a competent and compellable witness in that action. But it is contended that this language does not disclose the intention that he or she may be a witness for or against the other, when both are parties to the action and antagonists in it. I ask, Sir, your attention to another page of this authority. It is not necessary for me to read, Sir, the introductory review of the authorities—the English authorities and our own—preceding the paragraph which I think important. But, speaking of the old rule, he said "it was to be maintained for the sake of the present and the future, that by an adherence to the rule for the public good"—the public policy of my learned friend—"married folks might be assured of secrecy; neither death nor divorce can abrogate the rule, so it continued imperative upon the courts, and must, after death or divorce, be enforced for the sake of the public though it could no longer help or harm the parties." But the statute in question discards the ruling of the common law, and abrogates it, and for us, save as to confidential communications, it no longer exists. Husband and wife may now and for the future be witnesses as to all which passes between them, not having that quality—that is, the quality of confidential, privileged communications. But, Sir, it is said that this is the distinction of conjugal felicity, that, in its practical effect, it must necessarily introduce wrangling and dissension into the domestic circle, and uproot that policy of unity and union upon which the principles and the decisions of the common law rest. Well, Sir, the law should be uniform. If a public policy of that character is being pursued, it should be universal. There should be no conflict and inconsistency in its application to the varied phases of human life. And how is it to be preserved, if, as our Court of Appeals in this case rule, husband and wife may sue each other, and husband and wife may be witnesses against each other? Does it not involve, just as nearly as the present example, conflict with this idea of domestic harmony? Is not the unity of the conjugal relation just as directly assailed, and would not discord and enmity in the household be equally nurtured and propagated by allowing husband and wife not only to sue each other, but when they are parties to an action to be witnesses against each other, each swearing in support of their discordant interests, each testifying to mutual transactions between themselves, each maintaining an opposite theory of fact, and each reflecting upon the credibility and integrity of the other? And if this beautiful idea of unity and harmony existed to-day, how comes it that the doctrine of this case was established. Suppose another case. Suppose a husband brings an action against a third party, not for the seduction of his wife, but for enticing her from her home. These actions are quite common. Is the husband a witness there, and will anybody dispute it? And yet does not that action necessarily involve the quarrels and dissensions of private conjugal life? The answer sets up—and in a case of that character, as I will show your Honor, the husband was called as a witness—the answer in the case supposed, set up that the husband was brutal and unkind, that he poorly provided for his family, that the wife had just and reasonable cause for deserting her home. Why, Sir, does not that at once suggest the dissension described—separation, death to the family union. And yet the husband is a competent witness there against himself, and might be called by the defendant against himself to establish the very facts alleged in the answer. And so, Sir, a witness for himself, and there, as between a husband and a third party, are introduced all the elements which strike at the very foundation and life of domestic felicity, utterly inconsistent with the idea of my learned friend, and with the continuance of the doctrine of the common law upon which he rests his objection. I may as well, Sir, refer to that case of the 4th Robinson, at page 581, when, in an action for debauching and enticing away the plaintiff's wife, the answer alleged that the wife was compelled to leave the plaintiff's home by reason of his cruel and inhuman treatment and immoral conduct, he having introduced a lewd woman into his house, and kept her there for the purpose of sexual intercourse. Held, "that the witness, being examined as a witness for the defendant before trial, might be inquired of as to the matters set up in the answer and compelled to answer." It makes no difference, Sir, that he was called against himself, for the rule of exclusion applied equally where the husband and wife were offered for or against each other, and the principle of the rule of exclusion was equally applicable to the one condition as to the other.

THE INVOLABILITY OF CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Now, your Honor will bear in mind, that in this argument the question as to the inviolability of confidential communications is not involved at all. That is a question of privilege not of the competency of the witness as to all matters husband and wife are competent, but they are not compellable to disclose these confidential communications. And I think, Sir, nine-tenths of the authorities produced by my learned friend from the common law has enunciated that doctrine, notwithstanding all their beautiful theories propounded upon the idea that in regard to this confidence and communications which spring from the intimacy and the faith of the conjugal life, neither husband nor wife can disclose them during the lives of either, or after the death of the one. They are believed sacred—sacred to the privacy of that relation where they are founded upon that privacy. The progress, Sir, of legislation on this subject has been very ably analyzed and presented by my learned friend, but will your Honor permit me to read again a short extract from the opinion of Justice James, upon which I have already drawn so largely. Your Honor will remember the slow and the struggling course of that legislation. First, the disability of interest was removed, the disability of party, so far as to permit an adversary to call as a witness one of the parties. Then it was removed as to all parties with some exceptions as connected with assignees and executors and administrators, &c., and you will perceive that up to that period all the impediments of the common law as to the competency of witnesses were removed except the single one of the disability of marriage. And then came the law of 1867, conceived in the spirit and enacted in the policy declared in the case of Southwick vs. Southwick, in the Forty-ninth New-York Reports, for the purpose of opening all the avenues of truth, founded upon the evidence, founded not only on the integrity but on the intelligence of human nature. First, upon the integrity—and under the solemn sanction of an oath the witness would tell the truth; and second, upon the intelligence of the court and jury that if they wandered from the truth the error could be detected and repaired, and so, Sir, Justice James says:

MATERIAL CHANGES IN THE LAW OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Of late years material changes have been made in the law of husband and wife, both in this country and in England, and particularly in this State. The wife has been admitted to separate rights of property, and as a consequence has separate rights of action, even as against the husband himself. The marriage contract has lost its ancient feature of indissolubility, and actions between parties for a breach of it are constantly before the courts. In the case of an action between these parties, or in regard to some dispute or proceeding by the husband for a divorce, or by the wife for separation, it is idle to assert that they stand before the court in that amicable attitude in which in civil suits they invariably stood at common law. Radical changes have also been effected within the last sixteen years in the law of evidence, and the competency or admissibility of witnesses. England took the initiatory step by the passage of Lord Denman's act in 1843. Its general feature was that no person offered as a witness in a civil case should be excluded by reason of incapacity from crime or from interest, with the proviso that the same should not extend to the party in the record and some others enumerated, nor to husbands, nor wives, nor such persons respectively. Lord Brougham's act was passed in 1837. The first section repealed all the proviso of Lord Denham's act except that relating to the husband. The second section made all parties in an action competent witnesses. The third section made husbands and wives, all parties in criminal proceedings, incompetent, and the fourth section rendered the statute inapplicable to actions founded upon adultery or breach of promise of marriage. But, Sir, I will not trouble your Honor with reading further.

The hour of recess here arrived, and the court said: "Would it be agreeable to you to suspend your argument now, Sir?"

Mr. Beach said the proposition had just been made to him by counsel, and he was agreeable. A recess was then taken.

AFTER RECESS.

The jury were in their places at a few minutes past 2 P. M., when Mr. Beach proceeded with his argument, as follows:

If your Honor please, as I understand the argument of the learned gentleman upon the other side, it was divided into two branches. The first rested upon the ancient rule and policy of the common law, and the other was founded upon the special legislation in this State. The first I have considered, so far as appears to me important or advisable, in view of the argument of my colleague, and I pass from that with the single remark, that this case presents this singular aspect: That the defendant hitherto has published his demand to all the world for the production of all possible evidence that could be produced against him. To all the earth he has given a public challenge—demand—that everybody who can throw any light upon this mixed and troubled controversy should appear and present it. To-day, through his counsel, he seeks to close the principal avenue of evidence. To his adversary, whom a little while ago he called upon to appear before his chosen tribunal and exhibit his proofs, he makes the objection of incompetency. It is not for me to say, Sir, whether the confidence of that challenge rested upon the fact that the revelations were to be made before his own chosen judges, appointed and controlled by himself. To-day that challenge is answered before a reliable and a competent tribunal, and under the sanction of judicial law. At any rate, it is a remarkable inconsistency, and the imagination will necessarily rove in the fancy for the reasons which should thus have altered the tone of confidence and defiance on the part of this defendant.

IT IS NOT AN ACTION FOR MONEY.

But, Sir, this litigation, although represented by my learned friend as a mercenary pursuit, on the part of this plaintiff, of a money compensation, to which I shall allude hereafter, is by no means an action of that character. It involves questions of higher interest to the community, and to the parties. Its object is far purer and mightier than the consideration of damages. It looks to the vindication of one for whom vindication is necessary; that is, the plaintiff in this action. It involves the question of whether a prominent and eminent leader of the Christianity of the age is to be stricken down by the scorn and condemnation of mankind, and the vast interest that rolls around this case, as connected with these public and far-reaching consequences, is the far higher and greater consideration than the technical and simple question of the ultimate judgment for mere damages which is to be expected alone from this jury. And, undoubtedly, Sir, the counsel for this defendant, in the pursuit of their duty, are quite entitled to present any technical objection to the admission of evidence which may in their judgment appear appropriate and proper. But, whether they know it or not, those objections which seek to exclude light and to still hide in darkness the alleged sin of this defendant, reflect no credit upon his character, and will not aid in an effort at his justification.

THE LAW OF 1867 CONSIDERED.

I pass now, Sir, to a very brief consideration of the law of 1867, and the decision of Mr. Justice Smith, and, as I read that decision, Sir, far greater import has been given to it than it deserves. Your Honor will be good enough to perceive that the simple question decided in this case is that the husband, in an action brought by himself for criminal conversation with his wife, was not a competent witness to prove the fact of marriage, and that fact alone. He was not offered as a witness generally in the case to sustain the allegation of seduction, but, as the statement of the case and the opinion of the court says, the single proposition of fact, to which he was tendered, was to prove the marriage between himself and his wife. And, under the reasoning of the court after the statement of the case, which is at the Onondaga Circuit, the plaintiff was offered to prove his marriage—was offered as a witness in his own behalf. This was objected to, the objection sustained, and the evidence excluded, to which the plaintiff excepted. It is unnecessary to state the preliminary circumstances which existed, the evidence being offered upon that single and exclusive fact. The court says: "It has long been settled that, in actions for a divorce, an actual marriage must be proved, and that in these cases the cohabitation of the parties as man and wife, their declarations or admissions, or the reputation of the existence of marriage, or the plain acknowledgment of the woman as his wife, and holding her out as such to his friends and acquaintances, and her acceptation, do not prove the existence of the marriage." And he refers to a number of authorities, and says: "The testimony offered by the witness—the plaintiff—was of the class properly excluded within these cases."

And that was the ruling and the whole extent of the decision. I think it was argued, on the part of the appellant, that he was made a witness under the act of 1867, and the court passed that very grave and important question with the simple remark read by my learned colleague, but which I ask to read: "The plaintiff was not a competent witness, Sir." For what? Not a competent witness in the case? No, Sir! He was not offered as such. He was not passed upon as such. The plaintiff was not a competent witness to prove such marriage, and to that extent, and to that only, did the court construe the application of the act of 1867.

The court proceeds to say that the act of 1867, to enable husband and wife to be witnesses for or against each other, expressly excepts the cases where the question of the adultery of the husband or wife is in controversy, except to prove fornication, &c., and in cases for divorce. With that single remark, Sir, without any examination of the previous authorities, without any investigation of the principle on the policy of the act of 1867, the court passes that very important question. I submit to your Honor that, in itself, it is not a decision upon the point which is now presented; where the plaintiff is offered as a witness, generally, in the case, not only as to the fact of adultery, but to all the other questions—collateral questions and issues which have arisen, and will necessarily arise in the course of this investigation.

AN ADDITIONAL SUGGESTION.

Now, Sir, I think I may be pardoned in making one single additional suggestion, sufficiently intimated, perhaps, by my learned colleague, upon this law of 1867. It has been read to your Honor. By its first section it makes husband and wife competent witnesses in all cases, and without any limitation. Comments upon this act expressive of its spirit and policy and effect, I have read to your Honor from the decisions of the Court of Appeals. Its object, its purpose, was to remove that single remaining impediment from the competency of all witnesses in all cases, subject to the limitations contained in section 2 of the act. That is declared by the court of last resort. Now, the error of Justice Smith arose from a superficial consideration of the limitations contained in section 2. He evidently misapprehended the effect of that section. Evidently he misapplied it, as the ordinary common sense and intelligence of any gentleman will lead him to perceive on listening to the simple reading of the section: "Nothing herein contained shall render any husband or wife competent or compellable to give evidence for or against each other," in any of the actions enumerated, of which we may assume this to be one. Now, Sir, the gist, the soul of this section, is the words "for or against each other."

THE CLEAR READING OF THE STATUTE.

By the first section they are made competent witnesses in all actions, and upon all actions and between all parties. The Legislature then say that section was not to be construed as qualifying them as witnesses for or against each other. Is not that the clear reading—the plain, intelligible, and unambiguous language of the statute? Before either is disqualified, under that section, must it not appear that he or she is offered as a witness for or against the other? And is it conceivable that any judicial mind, brought deliberately to the consideration of that section, can misconceive its import and the principle which it intends to announce, that principle being simply, although the impediments of the common law are removed, although the ideas of the unity of the marriage relation are exploded, although the fact of actions between husband and wife, and testimony from husband and wife, may destroy the sentiment of the connubial relation, yet nevertheless, they shall not be witnesses for or against each other. Then the question at once arises, Sir, in an action of this character, brought against the seducer, is the husband competent to testify against him? And still, leaning upon the exploded notions of the common law, my learned friend contends he is not, because it would interrupt and destroy the unity and harmony of the conjugal relation. But, Sir, this is not an action against the wife. She is not a party. As is conceded, she cannot be a witness. It seeks no remedy against her. It asks no judgment against her, and whatever may be the final determination of this action, she yet stands before the world and the law as the legal and wedded wife of Theodore Tilton, whatever judgment you may enter is powerless to strip her of a single wifely right. She is the wife of this plaintiff, entitled to all the legal consideration, a claimant for all the legal duties, arising out of that consideration. And how, then, can the testimony of the husband in this cause be considered as either for or against her? Those terms must be applied in a legal sense. He must be a witness against her in a legal meaning. She must be a party, or else the judgment must be such as will affect and conclude her interests. I have shown your Honor, I think, that no such consequence can be claimed from the result of this litigation. To-morrow or to-day she might file her bill for a divorce. To-morrow or to-day she might commence her action for a legal separation and for alimony. To-morrow or to-day, girded by the law of the land, notwithstanding her inexcusable desertion of her husband's home, she may appear on its threshold and demand admission as a wife. Does anybody dispute it? Are the relations between these parties at all affected by the miserable occurrences of the past year or of the past four years. No, Sir; and my friends perceive, must perceive this duty, this relation as between this husband and wife. Now, my friend has referred you to the case in 46 Barbour, showing that this is the true construction of the language of this section, "for or against each other," showing in an action of criminal conversation, as between the husband and the seducer, the wife has no such legal relation to the litigation as to constitute an interest in her; and by abundant authority he has shown you that the other idea of the exclusion of the one or the other on account of the effect or object of the testimony, when offered to stigmatize or criminate the other, is exploded by the authorities of this and sister States.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE COMMON LAW EXPLODED.

I will not again refer, Sir, as I had intended, to the decision of Southwick against Southwick, in the 49th New-York. If your Honor shall be inclined to examine the case, I think you will find that it sustains the views which have been presented. And now, Sir, what is left of the objection? Under the light of this legislation and these authorities, with these judicial commentaries upon the spirit and effect of the successive acts removing the impediments to the introduction of witnesses, and to the light of all possible evidence, it being shown that the doctrines of the common law have been exploded by recent legislation, it having been over and over again asserted by the higher court of this State, what remains, I repeat, of the objection, and why is it, either upon authority or upon principle, that this plaintiff is excluded from that witness stand. I am at a loss, Sir, to perceive upon what theory, upon what principle, either of policy or of law, that exclusion can be maintained. I know that evidence may be drawn from this plaintiff, if sworn, which will reflect upon the chastity and the honor of his wife. I know that fact is true, and will give my learned friend an opportunity to descant upon the horrid and the barbarous appearance of such disagreement and controversy between parties so holily and dearly connected, and he has drawn a painful and beautiful picture of the deserted and wronged wife—deserted and crushed by the testimony of a husband in eager chase after the gold of his adversary. He has presented this wife in an argumentative allegory, as listening to the accusations of her husband, hearing the revelations of her confessed dishonor published to all the world, and yet compelled to sit silent, without a possible answer from her lips to the supposed calumny.

THE WIFE NOT INTERESTED IN THE SUIT.

But the answer of the law is that which I have already given, Sir, that she is not interested in the event of this suit, that her rights remain unimpaired and untouched, and she may claim all the privileges of the relation existing between her and the plaintiff. But that picture has another side. Will that be the first revelation of her asserted guilt? Will the testimony from the lips of the husband be the first dark shadow which gathers upon her womanly and wifely character? In this or any other conceivable case of seduction, is it an action like this, or the testimony in an action like this, which crushes and ruins her womanhood? No, Sir! No, Sir! The shame, the disgrace, the distress, which this wife suffers, and must suffer, starts earlier in the history of this unfortunate transaction. It is not the husband who reveals the wife's dishonor. It is the seducer, Sir. Long before this action commenced the dark cloud had enshrouded this wife. This action was not commenced until that wife, stimulated by her seducer, had deserted the home of her husband. This action was not commenced until that wife, led by her seducer, appeared before his chosen tribunal and vented her spleen and indignation against this husband. Long before this action was commenced the shadow had fallen over that household, and the happy and honored home was distracted and dishonored. The argument does not apply, Sir. The picture is not appropriate to this action or to this case. It is not appropriate to any action, because I assert it as an invariable truth that the dishonor and the ruin which follow the path of the seducer commence long before the husband is apprised of his own dishonor. It comes in alienated love. It comes in inevitable discord and contention. It comes at last in the clear revelation to the distracted heart of the husband of his wife's seduction and dishonor. Whatever may be said by Theodore Tilton upon that stand will not add a jot or tittle to the agony or the shame or the remorse of the wife.

TILTON WOULD NOT STAIN HIS PALM WITH BEECHER'S GOLD.

But this is a suit for money. My client is represented as thus treading over the reputation and the honor of his wife in a greedy chase after the gold of this defendant. Why, Sir, did not the counsel know better? If not, his associate and your Honor know better. How long ago was it that in this case before your Honor the proffer was made to abandon this action for damages if my learned friends would but press forward their indictment for a libel, in asserting the adultery of this defendant with his wife? Theodore Tilton seeks no damages from this defendant. He would not stain and burn his palm with his gold. But he seeks, Sir, vindication. The sin of this defendant has followed him with destructive efficacy. This defendant has gathered around him the comments and condemnation of society. His fortunes have been prostrated. Those consequences which always follow in the path of guilt, and especially of this sin, have clung to him as with an iron tenacity. Must he sit silent here? Is there no redress? For the wronged husband and the violated home, does the law afford no vengeance? Why, Sir, it is, I think, a shame—although I believe I differ with my learned colleague in that respect—but I think it a burning shame to the law of this State, and of every State where that law is wanting, that the seducer cannot be pursued as a criminal, that licentiousness of this character is not punished by the heaviest judgment of the law, as it was condemned and punished by that infallible law which knows no error. But no remedy is given, Sir.

WHAT MUST TILTON DO?

What must Theodore Tilton do? Must he suffer the animadversions of society? Must he lose wife and home and see the seducer triumphant and flourishing, glorying in his impunity, the happiest man in all this assembly? Does the law afford no redress? None adequate, Sir; and the only resource left to my client given him by law was this action, or to take that other remedy, condemned by the law of the State, but sanctioned by the common law of humanity, which reaches the heart and the life of the seducer. And had he done that, Sir, instead of standing before your Honor in his appeal for vindication and justice, he would have been arraigned as a criminal, and in danger of the gibbet. And yet my friends reproach us for bringing this action. "You should be quiet, Mr. Tilton. You should not venture to accuse Henry Ward Beecher of adultery, because, forsooth, it implicates and stigmatizes your wife. You have lost her love and society; it has been won from you by the specious seductions of this defendant; your home is desecrated and dishonored, and your fortunes withered and destroyed, and the seducer, I repeat, is glorying in his impunity from punishment: but still, be quiet, and if you venture to adopt the only remedy which the law gives you, eloquent counsel shall hold you up to the scorn and to the contempt of the court and jury, and of mankind." Well, Sir, to my mind, there is something exceedingly repugnant in this idea of a civil action founded upon seduction. It hurts the better sentiment of our nature; it revolts that affection upon which the family and the home rests, and upon which society and government depend. But when the law leaves no other remedy than that; aye, when the law gives to the dishonored husband no other revenge than that consistent with its own teachings, it illy becomes a minister of the law to reproach him when he resorts to that means of redress.

MR. BEACH'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Now, Sir, I am aware that these comments and these remarks are not pertinent to this discussion. They don't belong to the law of this argument, and it is only because my learned friend, in his specious and insidious way, sought to inculcate this idea of disgrace and dishonor from the mere fact of bringing this action, that I have wandered from the correct path of discussion, for the purpose of remedying that great mistake and wrong. This is all I have to submit to your Honor. I can but repeat the spirit of the argument which my learned colleague and myself have addressed to you; I cannot but implore you, out of regard for the great interests which are involved in your decision of this question, out of regard for those great questions of law and of public policy which are necessarily involved in the discussion and in the decision, to examine with deliberation and care, if the attention of your Honor has not been already directed to this question, and to give us a decision which shall be in harmony with the spirit, if I may call it, of our present civilization—that is, that it shall not stand in repugnance to the principles which have been announced so repeatedly, so emphatically, by the highest courts of our State.

ARGUMENT OF MR. EVARTS IN REPLY.

Mr. Evarts, in reply, spoke as follows: The aversion which my learned friend avows to this money action of a husband respecting the honor of his wife, is an aversion that is shared in by the law and by morals and by society; and what my learned friend understands, and what your Honor understands, it never was tolerated in remedies of jurisprudence upon its own motive and for its own sake. It was in the system of judicial procedures of the country from which we take our law, only as a test of sincere and honest investigation before a jury of the fact, because the formal remedy of law which gave for this great cause divorce could only be exerted by Parliament in open petitions or examinations in committee-rooms, or by combinations or collusions, but what the law regarded the open and sincere investigation of fact in which the husband, governed by every consideration which should withhold him if he was not sincere, impelled to it by no possibility of motive, except the requirements of the law that forbade his divorce, because by this public demonstration of the reality of the crime before a jury in the form of an action against the injurer, he should establish the fact, in order that Parliament might give him a divorce upon that established fact. And, when the English law gave to ordinary judicial inquiries the method and the result of divorce upon judicial investigation, it suppressed the iniquity and the disgrace of an action for criminal conversation, permitted no husband who did not pursue his wife with an honest purpose of divorce to open his mouth or raise his hand against her in any court of justice—permitted only the union of the co-respondent, the deceiver, as a part of the procedure for divorce, and excluded a husband who had condoned his wife's fault, and so never could be heard to ask for a divorce from raising the question of inquiry or of proof against any alleged deceiver. And, now, it is to the credit of our jurisprudence, and the morality and dignity and manliness of our people, that while, now, for a long time, our courts of equity have had this jurisprudence of divorce, cases for criminal conversation had disappeared from the annals of our law, except in the very lower ranks of life and under the grave suspicion that it was for lucre sake that the action was brought. And why? No longer necessary by the system of law that made the investigation useful or important, Courts of Divorce—the sincerity of the husband who did not desire divorce, and yet who desired money or vengeance, as my learned friend has not scrupled to call the motive of this action—were not treated by the law as consistent with the morals of society or with the purpose of the administration of justice. The solemn, the universal injunction of the law to the husband who finds a fault thus in his wife is, that he shall then speak or forever after hold his tongue; and if he pardons and renews the embraces of marriage no court hears his further complaints in any desire of separation from his wife. In England the same fact closes all inquiry in every form concerning the fact thus buried forever and destroyed. Now, if your Honor please, in all that I do say concerning the presentation of this, the plaintiff, as a witness to prove his wife's adultery, I speak wholly upon the principles and the theory of law and society; I gave him the benefit of the proposition of the basis of the argument that he was coming here to prove the thing, and it must be assumed for the purpose of my argument; your Honor that was proved that it would tend in that direction, and might produce that result. And my learned friend has found in that an excuse, in the middle of the plaintiff's case, to assume invective and vituperation as though he had closed and completed the trial, and flung his anathemas as against this defendant. So imprudent, so injurious a method to the cause of the plaintiff was it, that but one consideration could have misled my learned friend in the course he took, and that was this—that at no future stage of this case would the state of the proofs have given him as good an opportunity as a support and justification as now.

WHAT IS THE QUESTION OF LAW?

Now, if your Honor please, what is the question of law, and how have the authorities and the discussions of my learned friend varied from or contradicted any proposition that I made? We are discussing the question of the admissibility of this plaintiff upon the law of evidence and the law of the marriage relation as they concurrently exist in this State at the present time. And I submit to your Honor—and I don't find any impression made to the contrary of this proposition—that under the Code, dealing with the law of evidence in this general direction, there is any pretense that it opens the mouth of the husband or wife in any regard whatever where the principles of the common law exclude it. My learned friends have thought it worth their while to occupy a great part of their attention, and of the time of the court, in a careful examination of a series of decisions which were based upon the law of 1857 concerning evidence—a provision in the Code which, by some unhappy construction, some unfortunate looseness, let in the idea that in admitting witnesses who formerly were excluded for interests, thereby husband and wife were admissible on the ground that interest was the basis of their exclusion. This case of Potter and Marsh, and Webreamp and Willet, and several other cases cited in that connection—whether the reasoning was good or bad, whether it was ineffectual, or whether it gave some practical rule or not—has all become unimportant for this present discussion, because that regulation of the law of evidence has been repealed, and the general law of evidence stands now in the books as it is read since 1869. It by no possibility can be tortured into any other fact than the generalization that interests shall no longer exclude, and that the fact of being a party shall not place that party on any other plane of being a witness, than if he were not a party. Now, my learned friend who first addressed you for the introduction of the witness no doubt undertook to say and to think that there was something in that state of the law that I have spoken of that, in terms, introduced the presence of the husband or wife as witnesses, and, so far as there was a phrase of that kind, it was, perhaps, for a great part the basis of the reasoning which finally came to an end by the experience of the community, of the profession, and of the Judges, which led to the final passage on the subject of the general rules of evidence found in the Code of 1869, and the reasoning, then, of Justice James in this case of Potter and Marsh is wholly unimportant. And that Judge James himself before the change of the statutory law, did not regard the doctrine of competency for husband and wife now contended for as embraced in the them state of the law, is to be found in the case of Chamberlain vs. The People, in the Court of Appeals, in the 23d New-York. I read from page 83.

THE CASE OF CHAMBERLAIN.

"In this holding, it does not follow that the evidence given on the hearing was admissible. On the contrary, I am clearly of the opinion that it was not. A rule of law intervenes to prevent it. It is well settled that neither husband nor wife are competent to prove non-access during wedlock, whatever may be the form of legal proceedings, or whoever may be the parties thereto."

Citing the case to which I called your Honor's attention, this rule was established independently of any possible motives of interest in the particular case upon principles of public policy and decency, and it has not been, and was not intended to be, changed or appealed by the code.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Evarts, will you permit me to refer you to a paragraph in the same case which adopts the principles, the decisions of Potter against Marsh—a preceding paragraph.

Mr. Evarts—But the difficulty is that the court did not concur in that observation.

Mr. Beach—Certainly they did; it was in the opinion of the same Judge.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, but not of the court. The court did not pass upon the question of the competency of husband or wife as witnesses against each other generally, in a suit between them. That was the point upon which Justice James continued his observations that he had made in Potter and Marsh, but notwithstanding those observations and his adherence to them, he did not pretend that the rule, as he contended for it in Potter and Marsh, covered the proposition that the husband or wife could not testify against the credit and fame of the other.

It must then appear very plain to your Honor that the law governing the admissibility of husband or wife as witnesses against or for one another in suits, any suits, all suits, finds its present home and support, limits, and authority in the statute of 1867. Will my learned friends point me to any statute of this State that enables husband and wife to testify at the present moment, except that statute of 1867. I challenge contradiction of that proposition—that that law is the only statutory authority, enabling or restricting within the ability conferred, husband and wife to appear as witnesses for or against one another in cases that are within its purview.

Mr. Beach—That challenge should not go entirely unanswered. By reference to the case of Southwick against Southwick, in the Forty-ninth New-York, your Honor will perceive, without an examination of previous determinations, that it was treated as an open question, upon which there was considerable diversity of judicial sentiment whether or not husband and wife were made competent witnesses for or against each other by the enactment of the Code of Procedure.

Mr. Evarts—'57.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; by those enactments of the Code which at present abolish all incompetency on the ground of interest, or of being a party to the action, and all the decisions which are culminated in the remarks of the Forty-ninth New-York pass not upon the peculiar provisions of the Code of 1857, but upon the proposition that the disability of interest and of being parties to the action had been abolished.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I do not understand my challenge to be met, for I do not understand that there is now a proposition in any courts of this State that under the general removal of interest as a bar of competency husband and wife came in, or that under the provision that being a party shall not exclude as a witness, there is any enabling authority in a party to testify beyond what he could as a witness, if he were not a party.

THE CASE OF LUCAS AGAINST BROOKS.

Now, the case in the Ninth New-York, to which I called your Honor's attention, while these vague, uncertain determinations, and loose language of the Code still remained the subjects of judicial debate, settled finally that the removal of the disqualification of interest did not introduce husband and wife, but that they stood upon the law of marriage, and I need to add but one authority to those to which I called your Honor's attention, and that is of the greatest authority, and the present and modern law as declared by that great authority—I mean the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Lucas against Brooks in the 18th Wallace Reports, page 452, decided in October, 1873. The first is that the court refuse to admit in evidence the deposition of Catherine Lucas, the wife of the defendant. That it is a rule of the common law a wife cannot be received as a witness for or against her husband, except in suits between them, or in criminal cases where he is prosecuted for wrong done her, is not controverted. But it is argued because Congress has enacted that in civil actions in the courts of the United States there shall be no exclusion of any witness because he is a party to, or interested in, the issue tried, the wife is not competent to testify for her husband—that is the very question that has been argued at such length.

Mr. Beach—Oh, no.

Mr. Evarts—But the effect of those earlier statutes and the Code, and the only question that you argued upon them was precisely that. "Undoubtedly the act of Congress removes all objections to the competency of a witness on account of interest. But the objection to a wife's testifying on behalf of her husband is not, and never has been, that she has any interest in the issue to which he is a part; it rests solely upon public policy. To that the statute has no application."

Now, in the case of Rideout's Trusts, in the 10th Equity Cases, Law Reports, English, Vice Chancellor James holds, when appealed to to say that this legislation in regard to the admissibility of witnesses let in husband and wife.

Mr. Beach—What page is that?

Mr. Evarts—Forty-four. "I do not like to say that the effect of the statute is to supersede the old rule. If it be so, it will be now in the power of any husband or wife alone to decide the issue. I am afraid you must give me some other evidence."

Chief Justice Redfield, of Vermont, an authority well known to us, both in his judicial capacity and as a commentator, holds in the case of Manchester vs. Manchester, "that a wife is not a competent witness under the act of 1852 for or against her husband in any civil suit or proceeding"—the act of 1852 being an act concerning the removal of disabilities of interest, and being a party, and equivalent in all respects to our statutes.

Mr. Shearman—Word for word—

THE RULE OF MARITAL EXCLUSION.

Mr. Evarts—Word for word, this is our objection. And by the law of this State! There never was any pretense by the law of this State, if your Honor please, that the rule of marital exclusion was restricted to cases where the conjux, the parties in the marriage to be affected, is a party to the suit, nor even to cases where at least one is a party. The rule was applied in Babcock against Ball, where neither was a party; the case to which I have already called your Honor's attention, in Hasbrouck vs. Vandervoort, where neither was a party, and where the husband was excluded because his wife had an interest, although his wife would have been competent. In O'Connor vs. Marjoribanks neither was a party, yet the wife was excluded; and this, the leading English case, is fully recognized and adopted as representing the true rule by the Court of Appeals, as I have shown your Honor in the case of Hasbrouck vs. Vandervoort. The other States hold the same. In the case of the Royal Insurance Company against Noble, the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York—a court of the same important jurisdiction with your Honor's court—Judge Barrett says: "I am still of the opinion that the facts stated in the affidavit of King are inadmissible. The evidence of husband and wife is always receivable in a collateral proceeding for the purpose of proving any fact material to the issue, and that, although the fact testified to by the one may tend to criminate the other, the fact is admitted as bearing on the issue, and that without reference to its tendency. But there is no authority for receiving the husband or wife in any proceeding, for the sole purpose of impeaching each other's testimony." And why not? Because it was an attack upon the other in regard to morality, in regard to crime. Roscoe on the Law of Nisi Prius, the same commentator from whom my learned friend quoted on the criminal law, says, "So, though not a party to the suit, neither the wife nor husband of an incompetent witness was competent."

THE ISSUE IN THIS CASE.

Now the proposition is made that in the present state of our law, although this husband would be excluded from maintaining, as a witness, the issue of his wife's adultery, which is the only issue in this case—although he would be excluded from that, if adultery were criminally punishable in our courts—yet the rules of law which protect the husband and wife from each other's testimony, are regulated and controlled by the proposition whether the public law makes it a crime. Well, now that is a novel proposition, but for some cases in which the courts of other States have been led into the proposition, rather apparently to find some convenient rule of demarcation than being satisfied with the principle. for the leading case from New-Jersey relied upon by our learned friends was a case where the learned Judge refuses the proposition made to him to enlarge the rule of admission, even over that obstacle—refuses to do so, states his own opinion, "that it ought to cover the question of adultery, even when adultery is not a crime," and then excludes the witness because adultery was a crime, and, therefore, in any view of the law was to be excluded. I say that is a novelty. For all the English doctrines grew up and were inforced under a system of the law where adultery was not a crime, and yet it is spoken of as a crime in the courts. It is spoken of as criminating a party. It is spoken of as within the rule that a witness is not compelled to criminate himself. He was not obliged, in answer to questions, to admit, if the truth, sexual connection, adulterous or not adulterous, that would criminate himself. When, therefore, our courts and the English courts lay down the rule that a husband or wife shall not be allowed to testify to any matters that criminate the other, nobody in England was shrewd enough to raise the objection that that means the crimes that may be punishable by fine or imprisonment, under statute or common law. These bastardy cases involve nothing but adultery, and yet the mouths of husband and wife were closed upon that. Why? Because it criminated the other party to the conjugal relation. Now, the laws of all these States confessedly exclude, both in maintenance of the public justice and of any private remedies, the testimony of the husband or the wife to the adultery of the other—in Maine, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, and North Carolina, those States having also statutes making adultery criminal. Now, no case is produced in this State that undertakes to say that in an action of this kind, the husband or the wife may thus incriminate the other upon an issue of adultery, because it is not made a public crime. And the English cases to which I now call your Honor's attention conclusively show that in that country the legal epithet and definition of charges of this kind is criminal and incriminating. I refer your Honor to Fawcett and Fawcett, in the seventh of notes of ecclesiastical cases. It is true this is not a criminal proceeding. This was an ecclesiastical proceeding to lead to no punishment of the nature of fine and imprisonment, but nevertheless in every suit for a divorce by reason of adultery, it is a question of guilty or not guilty of a crime, and the evidence is excluded.

THE CASE OF KING AGAINST KING.

The case of King against King, (2 Robertson's Ecc. Reps.) Lord Lessington—"The right of a party to exact answers depends on the form of the proceeding. If the suit be presented by articles, on no account can answers be exacted. In a civil cause the contrary prevails. * * * A party giving in his answers cannot be compelled to answer such questions as may criminate him. * * * Where evidence is to be completed by the pursuit of the links, how far (referring to the testimony of the wife) opinion may be important or unimportant, I am not yet in a position to determine. And at that stage of the proof, although on the mere purport of the question it might not appear that it tended to criminate her in this sense concerning adultery, yet she should not be compelled to answer in that behalf until it appeared that the effect of the questions was wholly innocent."

Again, in the case of Sherwood and Hodgson, in the second Adams Ecclesiastical Reports, the question was in an ecclesiastical case, touching the party's manners, and the occasion of his excesses, and more especially touching and concerning the crimes of fornication, incontinency, &c., in criminal cases, the defendant's answers upon oath are not to be required, even to those things which are not in themselves criminatory. But that is enough, if your Honor please, on this question—enough authorities on this question, which, in my learned friend's apprehension, has nothing substantial in respect to the guilty acts complained of to base the distinction upon. In the case of Santhead against Roxmore (6 Cowen, 254,) the question arises in the form of whether a witness was bound or not to answer a question that carried that degree of imputation to him of illicit sexual connection, and the testimony was excluded, and the court on error upheld it as justifiably excluded, on the ground that it came within the law that protected a witness against criminating himself, and yet that was no indictable offense.

Mr. Beach—Against criminating himself? The witness was not compelled to disgrace himself.

Mr. Evarts—That is the very question the cases I have read in England relate to—the crimes of fornication, &c.—the witness shall not be compelled to answer, and yet they were not indictable offenses.

A FAMOUS CASE.

A very famous case in which Lord Mansfield laid down the general rules of evidence as bearing upon acts of this kind, that is, acts of criminal conversation—established the proposition of common law that the act is a criminal one and treated as a criminal one though tried on the civil side of the court, and the same rigor and completeness of the proofs is required on the part of the plaintiff in an action of this kind as is required by the law on the conviction of a defendant in a criminal cause. And under that the rule is established which occasioned so much inconvenience in the case of Dann vs. Kingham, that the marriage must be proved in an action of crim. con. with the same particularity and distinctness as in a criminal indictment, and that marriage by reputation could not be proved. So much for that view.

THIS IS NOT A COLLATERAL SUIT.

Now, the question is also raised by our learned friends that this is not an action in which the husband is on one side and the wife on the other. Well, but, if your Honor please, the issue is of the wife's adultery. It is not a collateral suit. It is not a collateral proceeding. It is not an action of libel for imputing adultery to the husband or the wife. It is not an indictment for perjury concerning evidence given on such a trial. It is the very trial itself, in which the plaintiff proposes as the cause of his action, in his complaint, the adultery of the wife, and seeks his remedy against the defendant as the guilty party accomplishing that adultery with his wife. Now, what becomes of the provision of this law of 1867, which expressly says that its enabling clauses in respect to removal of disqualifications of witnesses that are husband and wife shall not include the permission of any wife or husband to testify for or against the other in an action of criminal conversation? Did your Honor ever hear of an action of criminal conversation in which the husband was plaintiff and the wife a formal defendant? And yet this whole statute is stultified if this antagonism between husband and wife on this issue of the adultery of the wife is not one of those issues, and it is a form of action respecting that issue which the second section of the act of 1867 has denounced as not being within the competency created to testimony of husband and wife. I think my learned friends can make no answer to that; nor can any judicial astuteness find any reply to it. The meaning of the Legislature is plain. It is a meaning passed upon in conformity with the conclusions which the English statutes have retained. Although in the race of liberalism in reference to testimony, the English statutes have, if anything, outrun our own, but they have held on to this view. They open the mouths of husband and wife, as our statute does, in ordinary forms of litigation, and on ordinary issues, yet they have opened the mouths of husband and wife to no single jot or tittle of evidence in an action in which adultery forms the subject of inquiry, whether it be for divorce, bigamy, or criminal conversation.

Mr. Pryor—Or breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. Evarts—Is that your suggestion?

Mr. Pryor—No; it is a part of the law of England.

STORY UPON EVIDENCE.

Mr. Evarts—I cite Story upon Evidence, vol. 2, page 1,172. He says: "The first class of persons whose evidence is in general excluded comprises the proposed evidence of any suit or proceeding instituted in consequence of adultery, or in proceedings which have their origin based upon the fact of adultery, as the support of the judicial inquiry." And thus, following the statute, it is applied. And the citation I now read from is on page 1,177: "In terms of exclusion to these actions, although in proceedings for judicial separation by reason of adultery, for dissolution of marriage, and for damage against the supposed adulterer, the parties to the record are, except to the limited extent just mentioned, incompetent witnesses. This doctrine of exclusion does not extend to other suits instituted in the divorce courts."

These statutes have correlative and other causes for limited divorce in the English courts. Now, there is no case in our courts in which it has been held that a witness, as matter of law—that a witness as husband or wife, could be a witness in a crim. con. case, since the enlargement of the law of evidence. In Bonnell vs. Grady, (49 Barber,) it does not appear that the objection was taken at the trial, and it does appear from the grounds on which the new trial was asked that the objection could not have been raised at the General Term. My learned friend has referred to that case as a case considered both at General and Special Terms. The objection was not taken at Special Term; of course could not be taken at General Term.

CASES ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN OVERRULED.

Now, my learned friends have said that Rix against Pliveajer, and Rix against Barthwick, have been overruled. The examination of this case will show that the decision is not overruled, and that the more comprehensive dicta and reason of the court, going beyond the decision, was reduced by the subsequent reasoning of those cases, and as we called your Honor's attention to the matter before, the value of the decision of Rix against Plevinger remains unimpaired for authority in this State, because it is expressly approved by the Court of Appeals in the Ninth of New-York in the case of Hasbrook against Davenport; and no qualifications of its authority are presented. And now, with the statute in its text, and some comment upon that, I shall have concluded my observations. Our learned friends seem to have a notion, at least the counsel who first addressed your Honor for the plaintiff, seemed to have the notion, from his view of the law of evidence as existing by statute at the time that this statute was passed, that the rules are of a general nature for the admission of parties or interested witnesses, covering the case of husband and wife, and that this statute was to be considered, or that he considered it, as a sort of disabling statute. I do not take any such view of the statute, nor do I understand my learned friends argued fully on that subject. The act is described as "An Enabling Act," and attention was called by my learned opponents to it. "An act to enable husband and wife, or either of them, to be a witness for or against the other, or on behalf of any party in certain cases."

DOES THE ACT OF 1867 ENABLE HIM TO TESTIFY?

Now my impression is that when this act was passed, the rule of our State as fixed by the decision in the case of Southwick against Southwick in the Forty-ninth of New-York as in the case of the Ninth of New-York, was, that the husband and wife could not testify in this case now pending. Does this act enable either of them to testify here is the sole question? "In any suit or inquiry, in any suit, action, or proceeding in any court or before any person having by law or consent of parties authority to examine witnesses or hear evidence, the husband or wife or any party thereto, or any person in whose behalf any such suit, action, or proceeding is brought, prosecuted, opposed, or defended, shall, except as hereinafter stated, be competent and compellable to give evidence the same as any other witness on behalf of any party to such suit, action, or proceeding."

WHAT WERE THE EXCEPTIONS?

Now that would have admitted either Mr. Tilton or Mrs. Tilton in this action. What were the exceptions? First, there was an exception of limiting the privilege or the extent of testimony that came by compellation, or that could be drawn from them. Applicable to all cases in which they came in as witnesses, that limitation was. "No husband or wife shall be compellable to disclose any confidential communication made by the one to the other during their marriage." Now, your Honor will notice that that qualification in regard to the range of evidence that could be obtained from them was a qualification that might be tolerated in the ordinary course of litigations in which they might be invoked as witnesses. It was a very difficult and a very perilous rule, it seems to me, in two particulars. In the first place, it did not limit in the least the voluntary volume of testimony that the husband or the wife could give, and to have a witness whose mouth is open to volunteer statements and then is closed by the law to compulsory searches for truth from the other side is a very dangerous condition of the law of evidence, difficult of discussion, difficult for lawyers, difficult for court, difficult for jurors to determine the truth. If a witness goes upon the stand with the law not predominant over his will, but his will predominant over the law, I would like to know who shall be responsible for the trial of causes or their determination.

ANOTHER PERILOUS LIMITATION.

But there is another very perilous and very difficult limitation, and that is the determination as a rule of demarcation between what is legal and what is excluded, or the exclusion being defined at any confidential communication made by one to the other during their marriage. Now, I do not adduce these qualifications for the purpose of criticism and fault-finding with legislation, but simply to adduce them as necessary qualifications of the actions of the Legislature, notwithstanding the difficulty of a proper administration in the making of laws which clearly define the introduction of a husband and wife in an ordinary litigation. Well might the Legislature stand appalled at the notion of opening the mouth of husband and wife on a question of the adultery of the other, and at the same time seek to have justice done consistently with litigations if it should be only when they volunteer, and never to compel them; that they should be limited only to what did not take place in the confidence of marriage, and leave out everything that did, and thus expose the defendant in a suit like this to a volunteer plaintiff to open his mouth concerning the relations so far as he pleased, and close it against the probing of the testimony by the opposite side, and to indulge in evidence that bore against the defendant, from his, the plaintiff's, the husband's, particular opportunities to know of his wife's actions, and then when the defendant by his counsel undertake to press him about what other things he knew in his wife's action and conduct that would excuse and defend the defendant against his charge, that on his mere will he can say, "Oh, that is the province of what I learned by the confidential communications of marriage." Now, the Legislature impressed with the difficulty of invading the rule of the common law under which we had prospered so long, yet yielded to liberalism, but yet restricted it; but it said, as the English had said, "With regard to any judicial inquiries that arise in consequence of adultery, the 'Enabling act' has no effect, for we can put no limitations that will not do injustice, and we can see no expediency that will justify the admission at all." Consequently, the exceptions that are stated in the first section in this enabling clause have taken out of its operation any clause of a contrary effect. It reads: "Nothing herein contained shall render any husband or wife competent or compellable to give evidence for or against the other in any criminal action or proceeding, except to prove the fact of marriage in a case of bigamy, or in any action or proceedings involved in consequence of adultery, or in any action or proceeding for divorce on account of adultery, or in any action or proceeding for or on account of criminal conversation.'

THE INVASION OF THE PRIVACY OF MARRIAGE.

The genius and policy of the British limitation was followed strictly here. As a citizen, as a member of society, I look with horror at this invasion of the privacy of marriage; and in my having sought to enforce those considerations upon your Honor, I confess, as a lawyer holding the attitude of a demonstrator, to the justice, both to the learned court and to the jury who hear all that we say and do, I feel an entire incompetency to deal with a witness introduced into the trial of this case. If I must examine him while he can close his mouth whenever I seek to compel his testimony, I look with dismay upon the sad, disfigured fragments of evidence that, in a search after truth, is to be displayed before this jury, if this will of the husband is master over me, and not my will master over him. I look with dismay, also, upon the other current of suppression which is to withhold, not only from me, but from my client's cause and defense, the penetration into the conjugal relation, on the ground that under this law he can close his mouth, because of the facts having been gained by confidential communications between himself and his wife.

THE ADMISSION OF THE DEFENDANT AND THE EXCLUSION OF THE PLAINTIFF.

Now, if the court please, something has been said about the admission of the defendant and the exclusion of the plaintiff. I did not in the least qualify, nor did the law ever undertake to qualify, where its rules were as I have laid them down, when its rules are still the same as I propose to your Honor, that in a certain sense it was a subordination of the full sanctity of the administration of justice, but only because it was to maintain the institution on which society itself rested. Who should say that its provisions are to swear by the altar—swear by the gift of the altar, but not by the altar that consecrates the gift? All the efforts of law and of civilized society are to maintain, invigorate, preserve, purify, and exalt the structure, that it may be a perpetual habitation for the liberty and justice which has been furnished by the wisdom and the courage of our ancestors.

Mr. Beach—I did intend, Sir, to ask permission from the court to notice the new authorities which have been presented by my learned friend, but the hour of adjournment is so near at hand that I shall waive that privilege.

THE COURT WILL CONSIDER THE SUBJECT.

Judge Neilson—I can only say to the learned counsel, whose argument has been of very great interest to the court, that I will endeavor to give the subject of this objection, which I regard of great importance, all possible consideration. I shall not undertake to deliver a written opinion, however, which I do not conceive to be the part of a Judge presiding at a trial at Nisi Prius; while it also savors somewhat of pedantry, therefore, the learned counsel can expect nothing more than a statement of my conclusions when we meet. I will endeavor to give these conclusions frankly, so that either side can take advantage of any errors, should I make them.

A SUGGESTION BY MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, there is one separate and single consideration I wish to suggest in answer to the counsel on the other side. Considerable argument was made to the authority of the case of Dann against Kingham, on the ground that it was made without proper consideration. But, your Honor will notice that Justice Talbot, Justice Mullen, and Justice Smith concurred in that decision with the Justice who presided on the trial, making up the corps of that department, and their authority is well understood in the State. But the proposition is made that because your Honor's court is not in the line of an appeal to the Supreme Court, but stands upon an equal footing on a matter of appeal to the Court of Appeals, that this decision is not binding upon your Honor, and your Honor gave us to understand the general doctrines and feeling of the court in this regard. Our proposition is this: If your Honor please that, to a Judge at nisi prius, a determination of the General Term of the Supreme Court is binding as an authority just as much in one degree as in that in which the judgment was given, and, just as much in the Superior Court of New-York, stand upon the same substantial footing and have the same direct appeal, the same court, and the same general jurisdiction in all cases of law and equity. It is the general court of law and equity of the whole State, and it is that court which preserves the unity of the law in its preliminary stages. And so far has the respect for a decision of a General Term of the Supreme Court been carried by legislation that a decision of a General Term of the Supreme Court of the State, any General Term, protects all parties acting and relying upon it, although by subsequent appeal the act of the Legislature upon which such proceedings were supposed to be protected should be declared finally unconstitutional. Now, I submit to your Honor that it is extremely inconvenient if it should be held that while this decision of the General Term that I have adduced binds the Supreme Court of this district, binds them, your Honor's friends and judicial associates, in all nisi prius proceedings in their court, it is less binding upon one of your Honors sitting nisi prius in this court, for then you have that most unseemly antagonism and competition that the same population, governed by the same laws, governed by the same judicial fabric in general, have a preference and choice between the Supreme Court and your Honor's Court at nisi prius as to the preclusion of the one or the other rule of law in the first instance for a trial.

THE COURT DESIRES LONGER SESSIONS.

Judge Neilson—I wish to ask the counsel, and especially the gentlemen who have occasion to come from New-York, whether they are not willing to work to-morrow, Saturday.

Mr. Evarts—I have no hesitation in saying, if your Honor pleases, that I should not like to surrender my Saturdays to this case. I don't know how it is with the jury.

Judge Neilson—I would like to know whether this plan would not be agreeable: That we meet next week, not at 11 o'clock, but 10:30, and adjourn, not at 4 o'clock, but at 4:30. In that way we could save an hour in a day, and something more than a day in one week. I want to know whether the counsel would not be constrained to consent to that; I wish to be reasonable about it, and I make the proposition to you.

Mr. Evarts—If it please your Honor, it is proper that I should state, and I think my learned friends will agree with me, that this is a case of as much magnitude and importance, and has so wide a range of considerations in respect of evidence, and of the production of it, as has, in my judgment, ever been brought to a trial in the experience of our profession, so soon after it was at issue. Then there is upon counsel on both sides, probably more so on our side than theirs, because they have been masters of the situation from the start, a very great labor, as we have only the fragments of the day to consider the evidence given, and we think we save more time in court by taking these portions of the day out of court than we would if we were in attendance here.

Mr. Beach—I agree entirely, Sir, with the views of Mr. Evarts.

THE COURT ASKS A QUESTION.

Judge Neilson—I wish to ask Mr. Evarts a question touching the subject before us, as I may be in error. Suppose a husband to be indicted and on trial for an assault upon his wife with intent to kill, or an assault upon one of their children with intent to kill, or for the crime of bigamy, can the husband, or not, under the act of 1869, present himself as a witness and be heard as a witness, irrespective of any limitation affecting the marriage relation—irrespective of any question how it shall smite his wife, or how it shall affect her.

Mr. Beach—But does that illustrate in any degree any tendency on the part of Mr. Beecher to make free inroads upon what he has understood to be the well-settled rules of law?

Mr. Evarts—The terms of the statute should be wisely before us, if your Honor please, but we understand that as the statute, in its whole purposes, directed the people's defendant in criminal proceedings to be a witness if they choose to use him, it is not compellable, and it is declared by the act itself to be subjected to all possible limitations that would apply to other witnesses.

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir, and no more.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I don't mean to all witnesses, but to any witness of that kind.

Judge Neilson—Any competent witness.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor will allow me to ask when will the decision on this question be announced?

THE DECISION TO BE GIVEN ON MONDAY.

Judge Neilson—On Monday.

Mr. Shearman—Allow me to hand your Honor our copy of printed forms.

Mr. Beach—I don't think it is right that they should do that.

Mr. Shearman—I have just given them to you.

Mr. Beach—Yes, and it is a pretty time to serve them upon me for argument.

Judge Neilson (smiling)—I have heard the argument, and it is pretty satisfactory. I don't require the printed points. I would say, gentlemen of the jury, as we do not meet again until Monday morning, it behooves me to remind you of the remarks made by the counsel to the newspaper comments on this trial, and to the spirit in which it is supposed some papers refer to this case and the parties in it. I said this morning that I should then make the last appeal to the editors and the newspapers. I stated I should not occupy the time of the court by further reference to this voluntarily, also that I had received letters from very intelligent gentlemen abroad in other cities on the action of their newspapers, and calling my attention to it. There was also an occasional newspaper inclosed where the editor of that paper, very virtuous himself, no doubt, has criticised the other papers for their conduct. All this put together amounts to more than mere words of mine could to induce you, gentlemen of the jury, to refrain from reading the newspapers. As I said before, it is a simple duty on your part, and you must yield to it, and I have no doubt you will carry out the suggestion of the court to the very best of your ability.

The court then adjourned to Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

THE CANDIDATE IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Hon. Person C. Cheeney, of Manchester, has formally accepted the Republican nomination for Governor of New-Hampshire. He says: "The kindly spirit which characterized the action of the convention is the best possible evidence of its sincerity and earnestness, and so far as it pertains to myself is heartily appreciated. I have not sought this nomination, I did not, in fact, desire it, and I accept it only because it seems to be the judgment of the convention that by the nomination the interests of the Republican Party would be best subserved. The declaration of principles as enunciated in the platform meets my hearty approval. Should the action of the convention be indorsed by a majority of the voters of the State, I pledge you my untiring efforts in the discharge of the duties pertaining to the office, not forgetting that the great desire of the people in their public servants is an honesty and integrity of purpose, wisdom and economy in the management of State affairs, and a religious fidelity to the sacred trust committed to their keeping."

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 2—BOHEMIAN GIRL—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Miss Beaumont, Mr. Maas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—WOMEN OF THE DAY—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. George Parkes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—TWIXT AXE AND CROWN—Mrs. Rousby, Mrs. Isabella Waldron, Mr. G. F. Clarke, Mr. W. Edwards. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—LITTLE EM'LY—SERIOUS FAMILY—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinee at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant. Matinee at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—Mlle. Berthe Girardin. Matinée at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe. Matinée at 2.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Mme. Brignoli, Miss Anna Drasdil, Miss F. Rokohl.

BOWERY THEATRE.—MARKED FOR LIFE—BLUESKIN—Mr. C. France. Matinée at 2—MARKED FOR LIFE.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour. Matinée at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinee at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law which took effect on the 1st inst.*

The contest in Wisconsin over the choice of United States Senator has been a long one, and is not yet over. It is chiefly complicated by local intrigues and bickerings, which have little interest for the rest of the country, and which it is to be hoped will be settled before many days are over. There is no competitor in the field worthy to be mentioned with Mr. CARPENTER, who has already gained great power and influence for his State, and who is now more necessary than ever to his party in the Senate. Strike him out, and the Republicans lose one of the ablest defenders and debaters they have ever had. On this Louisiana question, for instance, Senator CARPENTER'S speeches have been unequaled, and it would be a great loss to the country if he should be withdrawn from the discussion at so critical a moment. We cannot but hope, therefore, that the Republicans of Wisconsin will reelect Mr. CARPENTER—they might go further and fare very much worse.

Another indication of the desire of the politicians to profit by the impetus lately given to the rapid-transit movement, is to be found in the introduction of a bill in the State Senate yesterday for the purpose of making the construction of a local railroad a charge upon the City Treasury. The Tammany Senator from the Eighth District, better known as "HUGHEY" MOORE, is the champion of this measure, and it proposes to intrust the Mayor and Aldermen with the power of appointing three commissioners to "construct and operate" the road. We should imagine that this is as much as any tax-payer will care to know about the bill. The City cannot stand, at present, the addition of thirty or forty millions of dollars to its debt, and a rapid-transit road, built under any such arrangement, would certainly cost no less. The attempt is being made to engage private capital in the building of a road for half that amount, and the Legislature will perform a very acceptable service to this community by awaiting the result of that attempt. They have a great deal of pressing work to do, without distracting and weakening the efforts of the friends of rapid transit by making it the subject of political jobbery.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions has at last been obliged to make a presentment in reference to the neglected state of the sidewalks. The Police seem to have entirely ceased to look after this matter. Not only in front of many private houses, but in Broadway, before some of the largest stores and places of business, the ice and snow are never cleared away. The Police ought to report all violations of the City ordinance on this subject to the proper authorities, but they never do so. Why does not Superintendent WALLING insist upon their performing their duties properly? And if, just now, he could manage to get the gutters kept clear, and do just a little toward the cleansing of Fifth avenue—which is in an appalling condition—he would confer a great benefit upon the people. We especially call the attention of the Police and street-cleaners to Broadway, at Union square, and again at Twenty-third street; also to Forty-second and Forty-third streets and Fifth avenue; also to certain houses in Fifth avenue before which the sidewalks are never cleared by any chance; and lastly to certain vacant lots, at the corners of Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets. The pavement before the vacant lots in question has not been touched all Winter. Will Superintendent WALLING see that the policemen on those beats do their duty, and make the lazy or stingy property-owners perform theirs?

English papers report frequent blockades of railroads in consequence of the snow. These accounts remind us of the fact, which is well worthy of notice, that throughout this Winter, severe as it has been, we have not yet heard of a single snow-blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad. Two years ago, we received constant reports of travelers being snowed-up for days, and even weeks, together. The improvement has, we believe, been caused by the elevation of the track across the more exposed districts five or six feet above the level. The snow lies light, and is easily blown from the elevated track by the winds. The result is that the traffic has been unimpeded—a feat of no little consequence, considering how greatly emigration must necessarily be stimulated in the future, and the material resources of the country developed, by this important line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific. We shall not find the tide of immigration from abroad falling off when the wonderful mineral and agricultural wealth of the country spanned by this road comes to be fully appreciated.

The Ventavon bill is still struggling through a great variety of tribulation in the French Assembly. Its latest adventure was caused by the amendment proposed by M. EDOUARD LABOULAYE, providing that the Government be composed of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and a President of the Republic. M. LABOULAYE shows, by the tone of this amendment, the strength of his adherence to American ideas. He has always been firmly in favor of a system of government in France not dissimilar to our own; but his scheme meets with pretty determined opposition just now on the part of many Republicans, headed by LOUIS BLANC. The Assembly, yesterday afternoon, rejected M. LABOULAYE'S amendment by 359 nays to 335 yeas. That amiable body also seems to possess a majority which is determined, if possible, to prevent the further discussion of constitutional measures, and to dodge, at any cost and by any subterfuge, the definite declaration of the Republic, for which all the Republicans, however divided in sentiment they may be on other matters, are clamorous.

From the complete returns of the British Board of Trade it appears that the imports, exclusive of specie, into the United Kingdom for 1874 amounted, in round numbers, to one billion eight hundred million dollars, while the exports reached the sum of only one billion two hundred million dollars. The decrease in the imports, due almost solely to the falling off in the receipts of foreign wheat, amounts to nine millions of dollars, and the decrease in exports amounts to seventy-five millions, as compared with the previous year. It is instructive to note that while the United Kingdom received from all outside sources about two and a half millions of hundred weights of wheat less than in 1873, the contribution of the United States for 1874 was three and a quarter millions of hundred weights more than during the previous year. In 1873 the United States furnished forty-five per cent. of all the foreign wheat received at British ports; in 1874 the proportion was fifty-five per cent. In wheat flour the gain is still more remarkable, for while in 1873 a million and a half hundred weights, or twenty-five per cent. of the total import was received from the United States, in 1874 the amount reached three and a quarter millions of hundred weights, or fifty-two per cent. of the whole.

In our news columns will be found a letter from the Chairman of the rapid transit meeting of Wednesday, requesting those who attended that meeting, "and all others who are interested in, and are willing to do practical work for, this object," to meet for further consultation at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Monday at 12 o'clock. The very brief notice given of the last meeting prevented many from attending who would otherwise have been present. We trust that the meeting at the Chamber of Commerce will be attended by the class whose interest in the scheme is equaled by their ability to help it forward.

THE CHANGE IN THE GRAIN TRADE.

The differences between the Produce Exchange and the trunk lines, which have so long interfered with the establishment of an improved system of handling grain in this market, were substantially settled yesterday by the action of the merchants; and this is an occurrence on which all may congratulate themselves who have the interests of our City at heart. It is unnecessary now to go into detail regarding those differences, or the protracted and energetic contest to which they have given rise. On both sides it has been conducted with marked ability, and if, in the course of it, some unpleasant charges and counter-charges have been made, these may very well be forgotten now. Certainly, it is to the interest of all to co-operate with the utmost liberality and fidelity in carrying out the new system, in thoroughly developing both its advantages and its defects, and in bringing it as near to perfection as can be done. That such co-operation will be required, no one familiar with the matter, and with the scope and complicated character of the interests involved, will deny. We are quite convinced, however, that the system is in the main a good one, and that it deserves a careful trial.

The principal points in the new arrangement are simple. The obligation of the railways to deliver grain shipped in bulk, in the identical quantities in which it is received is done away with. All grain on arrival at this port is to be inspected by Inspectors appointed and paid by the Produce Exchange, and responsible to that body for the accuracy and fidelity with which they do their work. By these Inspectors the grain is divided under a certain number of classes or "grades," which are also arranged by the board. After any given lot of grain has thus been classified, the railroad company gives to the consignee a certificate that he has in their hands a specified number of bushels of grain of the quality ascertained. This certificate is to be regarded by the trade as a negotiable paper, and may be transferred by the receiver, and retransferred an indefinite number of times. The railroad company meanwhile holds itself in readiness to deliver grain of the quality and quantity specified within a fixed number of days, or, if not taken within that time, to store it at certain rates agreed upon. If any consignee receives a consignment of grain which does not, in the judgment of the Inspectors, fall within any of the grades established by the Produce Exchange, then that grain is kept in a separate lot, subject to the order of the consignee.

The advantages which are expected from the new system are especially a saving in time of delivery and facility in effecting sales. The dealer will not be obliged to sell by sample; he will not, therefore, have to procure a sample, or be responsible for the correspondence of his goods with the sample—all of which saves, not only time, but trouble and uncertainty. The roads can handle their freight much more rapidly, because all cars loaded with grain can be treated uniformly, being received and unloaded into boats or elevators, as the case may be, without reference to whom they are consigned to. The time heretofore consumed in switching at this terminus, and the delay to all kinds of freights caused by that process, will be saved. Not less important will be the saving in time and vexation to the merchant effected by his being able to transfer his property, or that of his principal, by a certificate. Nor is the advantage likely to stop here. The grades to be established will doubtless be in harmony with those recognized at the Western points of shipment, and transfers may be indefinitely facilitated.

Of course any arrangement which makes the trade in grain more easy and profitable at this port strengthens the general resources of the port, and adds proportionately to its wealth and prosperity. Heavy exports attract imports, and heavy deliveries from the West attract corresponding purchases of the articles required by the producers. Nothing is more cumulative than trade, and any measure which facilitates and stimulates one important branch, extends its influence throughout the whole. We are persuaded, therefore, that the action of the grain trade, yesterday, is to be regarded with satisfaction by all our business men. It promises results of the utmost general importance, and, we hope, will secure the hearty co-operation which will be required to make it successful.

LEGISLATIVE "FILIBUSTERING."

Yesterday morning, after a continuous session of more than forty-six hours, the House of Representatives adjourned in a state of exhaustion. If the members had incurred this extraordinary fatigue in the legitimate and regular performance of legislative business, people would be inclined to say a good word for such devotion to the public interests. But it was only a struggle between the majority and the minority as to whether a certain Civil Rights bill should or should not be reported to the House. The minority said the bill should not be received or considered. To prevent this, they resorted to "filibustering," or the introduction of dilatory measures. For example, a motion to adjourn has precedence over all others, except in a few rare instances. To impede business the Democrats moved an inopportune and unseasonable adjournment. It is in order to call the roll on any question if one-fifth of the members demand it. Therefore a member on the Democratic side of the House would move an adjournment to a certain day named; another would demand the yeas and nays on that motion; a third would move the substitution of another day for that named, and he would demand the yeas and nays upon that; and a fourth would move the substitution of another date for that named for adjournment, and would demand the yeas and nays on *that*. Between these various motions, the counting of those who demand the roll-call, and the calling of the roll four times, the session would be well got rid of before another series of dilatory motions would be needed. In the long siege that ended at 10:20 A. M. yesterday, the roll was called seventy-five times. Each roll-call consumes about forty minutes, reckoning the usual intentional interruptions. The sitting is continuous, the session of Wednesday, Jan. 27, having closed on Friday, Jan. 29, lasting through night and day. The members "camp out" on the sofas of the House; they have their eatables, drinkables, and cigars brought in to them; a number of each side remain on guard to watch the movements of each other. Once in a while, a "call of the House" is ordered; the doors are closed and business is suspended, while Deputy Sergeants at Arms scour Washington to bring in—under constructive arrest—the members who have gone home for rest and sleep.

This variety of tactics is said to be the proper defense of the minority, their only means of preventing the consideration of hostile legislation. In the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses it was frequently resorted to by the Democrats when they wished to obstruct certain "war measures." In this way they hindered the passage of the bill authorizing the organization of negro regiments, on which they "filibustered" one day and one night. The bill to indemnify the President for his suspension of the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, and that relating to the confiscation of the property of rebel citizens, also provoked similar factious opposition. Usually, however, the plea of the Democrats was that they were not allowed to debate these measures. They demanded that they should have an opportunity to record their opposition as well as their votes; not receiving this concession, they resorted to "filibustering," until the majority gave in and granted them time for speech-making. One bill was delayed nearly a day by such tactics, the Democrats demanding that a special speech by Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., be delivered before a vote should be taken. BLAIR made his speech. But the dead-lock which has just closed was not occasioned by any denial to the Democratic members of an opportunity to talk. Ordinarily speaking, one would suppose that a minority, opposed to a certain measure, would ask nothing but a chance to record their protest against it, so far as speeches and votes could express that protest. When they have done this, they have done all they can; the majority is held strictly responsible for the legislation perfected under such opposition; the minority have done their duty.

But, in this case, the minority were not willing that the Civil Rights bill should be brought before the House at all. They assumed to say what subjects should or should not engage the attention of Congress. The rights of a minority are exhausted when they have used all legitimate means to defeat a measure, and have recorded their opposition to it. The Democrats seriously hindered the legislation necessary for the country by a childish attempt to prevent the consideration of a measure of which they disapproved. A more inexcusable piece of folly has not been perpetrated in Congress for many years. The result will be that the majority will introduce and probably pass a resolution to prevent any repetition of such dilatory tactics, though the majority have heretofore been divided upon the expediency of such a measure. The proposed resolution is open to objection, but the Democratic minority have contrived to make the other side of the House united upon a proposition of doubtful value.

HASTE MAKES WASTE.

The public was informed, for perhaps the thirtieth time, the other day, that a man who considered his time of great value, recently made a flying leap from a wharf to the deck of a departing ferry-boat. He miscalculated, of course; and we, in common with all compassionate persons, regret that he lost his life through his rashness. His haste made waste; he sacrificed his life in his anxiety to save five minutes. It would probably have been useless to attempt measures for protecting him against himself; had there been a ten-barred gate at the end of the wharf, he would very likely have vaulted over it, so strong was his desire to "make time," as he perhaps would have called it. He went out of life in a feverish unrest, probably having lived so a good part of his existence; and the chief thing to be regretted is that he did not possess the necessary patience to avoid taking a foolish risk.

But he was only a type of an immense class, which is one of the products of our high-pressure civilization, and which is seen at its worst in New-York. People of this class begin the day by bolting their breakfasts in from ten to thirty minutes, instead of quietly taking an hour for it over coffee and the newspaper, before going out into the day's battle. After breakfast, as they start down town, they run a block or two to catch a car which they espy in the distance. The driver stops his horses and waits for them. When they arrive, panting and heated, there are at least two other cars close behind the first. Haste has made waste again. The driver of the first car is behind time, and the impatient people who ran will not get down town more than three-quarters of a minute, perhaps not so much as that, ahead of the car to which they might comfortably have walked without a particle of hurry. It may happen, too, that the first car is crowded, and that a score of half suffocated and wearied men and women block the aisles and hang desperately on by the straps, trampling on each other's feet, and indulging in whispered commentaries on each other's conduct. But the hurrying persons never think of getting into the car behind, even if it is quite empty; they nobly sacrifice themselves on the altar of haste; they plunge in among the other unfortunates, and arrive at their offices as tired as if they had done a day's work. It is astonishing to observe the sweet resignation with which an elegantly-dressed lady or a punctilious gentleman, if they happen to belong to the hurrying class, will pack themselves into the most promiscuous crowds on the rear platforms of horse-cars, rather than wait three minutes, or even one.

The hurrying person never appears to reflect that he loses time by his indiscreet fretting and running. The truth is, that he does not get along so fast as the more methodical and systematic people, who are never late, notwithstanding the fact that they are also never in haste. He rarely stops to inquire if there are not some means by which he can know the time necessary for a journey from one point to another. Even if "rapid transit" gave him the opportunity of getting from One Hundred and Fiftieth street to the Battery in twenty-five minutes, he would still be in haste. It is in his nature, and it cannot be rooted out. The same useless expenditure of energy, the same frittering away of faculties, enter into his business. At his work, at his lunch, in conversation, he produces the effect of an engine running at an undue speed, and likely at some unexpected moment to explode. He is always complaining that the days are not long enough, and he may be said to live as if every day were his last, and he were trying to make the most of it.

One must be on the alert in the City, but need not push and scramble and crowd, like the hurrying person. Perhaps types of this class will be less numerous than at present when our express trains habitually run fifty-four instead of twenty-seven miles per hour; when bridges supersede the use of the ferry-boats on our rivers, and when it is as easy to travel from Chambers street to Forty-second street as to go from Jersey City to Newark. But it is not probable that anything except the gradual change in national character, which comes in the course of a century, will do away with these restless people. The misdirected force which they dispense daily would do wonders if given a practical direction. The worry which consumes them perpetually, and for which there is not the slightest occasion, is one of the chief causes of the sudden breakdowns and deaths among business men, so common in our great cities. It is also the cause of two-thirds of the intemperance of various kinds, which works so much harm among the well-to-do classes. And the worst of it is that it does no one whatever any good.

THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

It is a relief to turn away from the discussion of the political troubles in Louisiana, to consider a great public improvement which will bring substantial advantages to that distressed State. The "military interference" involved in the investigations of which we are about to speak was, fortunately, not of a sort to awaken the suspicion of the most sensitive advocate of the rights of a State. The work of the military officers concerned was in the interest, not of Louisiana only, but also of the whole chain of States from the New-Orleans Delta to the Missouri and beyond, and by close relations of commercial sympathy, of all the States of the Union, wherever situated.

The Mississippi River, by its tortuous and varying channel, great overflows, harassing delta, and other peculiarities, has long puzzled the skill of engineers, as it baffled the understanding of "Mark Twain" when he undertook to master its intricacies from the pilot-house of a steam-boat. The most important contribution to our fund of information in reference to the river is the elaborate report (on the *Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi River,*) of Gens. HUMPHREYS and ABBOT, of the United States Engineer Corps, made several years ago, and whose general conclusions still stand the test of experience and subsequent investigation. Following up the important results of these officers' investigations, though, perhaps, not directly as a consequence of them, another Board of Engineers last July convened to prepare plans and estimates for the deepening of one or more of the natural outlets of the Mississippi River, on the one hand, and on the other, of a canal from the river to the Gulf. The board was composed of Gens. WRIGHT, ALEXANDER, and BABCOCK, of the Engineers, with Prof. MITCHELL, of the Coast Survey, and three civil engineers, and was appointed under the act of Congress of last year making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of public works specified.

The work to be examined was of the highest importance to New-Orleans and to Mississippi commerce. The problem submitted to the board related to the relative advantages of improving the width of the river, of cutting a canal, or of opening one of the natural outlets. They decided in favor of the latter, recommending that the South Pass should be improved on plans given. This would give a good sea entrance 900 feet wide, and a minimum width in the Pass of about 530 feet, while the width of the canal would be about 300 feet. It would obviate the necessity of locks to delay the passage of vessels through the canal, and would give an ample unobstructed water-way to commerce in place of a narrow and obstructed one. The amount for cost and maintenance, in the case of the canal, is estimated at $11,514,200, against $7,942,110 for the South Pass. Gen. WRIGHT, however, dissents from this confident opinion of the board, thinking that the chances of success of an attempted improvement of any one of the natural outlets of the river do not justify the recommendation, and preferring the ship canal project as offering reasonable chances of success. The weight of opinion seems, however, in favor of the method of improvement recommended by the board, though Gen. WRIGHT is an engineer whose opinion deserves high respect.

The proposed plan provides for parallel dikes or jetties constructed of brush, fascines, and stone, in the same general way as those used in Holland by CALAND in the improvement of the Maas mouth of the Rhine. The board, by the way, in the prosecution of their study of the important matter committed to them, visited Europe to personally inspect examples of similar improvements of large river mouths. No example existed in this country of a like work of sufficient magnitude to give them the needed suggestions, and engineers, both in Europe and here, have long been at variance as to the relative advantages, for securing a deep-water outlet from a sediment-bearing river which empties, like the Mississippi, the Vistula, the Danube, and the Rhone, into a nearly tideless sea, of jetties or a lateral canal. With the Vistula the experience was unsatisfactory, until the river formed a new outlet, and the old one, turned into a lateral canal, has long given the needed water-way to the Port of Dantzic. The jetty system at the mouth of the Danube, tried as an experiment, gave better results than had been expected, and now, made permanent, provides an admirable outlet. So the board came back with contradictory results to digest, but they finally decided, as we have said, after personal inspection of the river at New-Orleans, to adopt the jetty system. Jetties are simply dikes, or levees, under water, and are intended to act as banks to the river to prevent its expanding and diffusing itself as it enters the sea. This diffusion causes the bar, which is the seat of the obstruction to navigation. When the banks extend boldly out into the sea, no bar is formed at the extrance. When these firm banks are absent, as is the case with delta-forming rivers, the stream spreads out fan-like in entering the sea, and the bar is an invariable feature. The theory of the jetty is to contract the flow, and so prevent the diffusion.

It is well that a definite plan has finally been reported. The commerce of the Mississippi is one of the great sources of the wealth of the country, and its unobstructed progress is of as much importance to us as to New-Orleans. Let us again express the hope that the social and political troubles which now vex that important port will long have passed away before the month of the Mississippi shall have been cleared of its obstructions, and that the latter event may not be unreasonably delayed.

SMALL BANDITTI.

For several years past various States in the West and South-west have been more or less cursed with petty banditti. These disagreeable personages have been the topic of conversation among hundreds of lawyers, have thrown consternation into a variety of courts, and have done much to injure the reputation of the United States as a law-abiding country. They have now and then distinguished themselves as the robbers of railway trains, or as the plunderers of weak and defenseless emigrants. Sometimes they have dictated terms to legislatures, and at others have imprisoned and plundered whole villages which were timorously subject to their lawless demands. Whenever and wherever they have found a community without the necessary Police to guard its domain and to maintain the necessary security for life and property, they have enjoyed an immunity which is without parallel in the history of Italy or Sicily. Their small brigandage has been the curse of a hundred otherwise prosperous localities; their exactions have hindered the growth of a score of communities; their daring and their impudence have put to scorn all the puny efforts of the brigands in Italy, who, influenced by hunger or by the desire for gain, have copied their tactics. They have continued their career of crime, fancying that justice was too weak or too puerile to attack them.

The JAMES brothers, bandits by profession, robbers by nature, and Western bravadoes by reputation, have been concerned in most of the crimes of violence recently recorded in that section. Their history comprises a number of thrilling incidents, whose variety and horror and boldness are nowhere equaled in the annals of crime. They are first detected in small predatory excursions in the wilds of South-eastern Missouri and of Northern Arkansas. They gradually increase in boldness and violence, and begin a career chiefly distinguished by the plundering of railway trains, the robbing of whole regiments of tourists, and the sacking of villages. The gallows has but few terrors for them, although they are threatened with it daily. The sombre horrors of Monsieur Lynch affect them but poorly; they scoff at vigilance committees, and laugh at county authorities. Masked, and armed with repeating rifles, they from time to time plunge down upon the fat harvest awaiting them in a Pullman car, much as the Bedouins of the desert pounce upon a caravan. They deal in death, and are prodigal of slaughter. The State authorities suffer the shame and ignominy attached to the doings of a few banditti, and are powerless to oppose any decided obstacles to the marauders. Sometimes the population of a whole county is held in abeyance by a few masked knights, who ride hither and yon heroically, their heroism being very much heightened by the powerful adjuncts of a few shot-guns, bowie knives, and revolvers.

Every one who has read the story of crime and violence in the South-west, knows that these JAMES brothers, who have made whole counties tremble, and on whose devoted heads proclamation upon proclamation has been heaped by the Governor of Missouri ever since the daring exploits of the Gad's Hill train and the Hot Springs stage robbery, have been pursued pretty much in vain. Somehow or other, the army of detectives dispatched from Chicago and other Western cities, has not succeeded in penetrating to the retreats of these marvelous freebooters. Now and then an adventurous detective, venturing too far into the wilds of unsettled countries, has been found dead in a sage-brush thicket, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and his lifeless remains, removed to Chicago, have served as a solemn advertisement to courageous folk not to interfere in the sports and spoils of a rough-humored gang, which brooked no interference.

But the detectives have been as determined as the banditti for some months past. It therefore does not surprise us to learn that they have latterly been making desperate efforts in the neighborhood of Kansas City, in Missouri, to capture the famous JAMES brothers, and to bring them within the walls of the penitentiary, which position they would grace so eminently. It is said that a corps of detectives from the Western cities, intent upon glory and capture, recently charged and bombarded the house near Kansas City occupied by the mother of the "JAMES boys." They besieged it in the authorized, good old fashion, being fully convinced that the banditti were concealed therein. They threw grenade shells into the beleaguered house, killing some of the children within, and fired the mansion in several different places by means of Roman candles filled "with cotton saturated with turpentine." The detectives fought desperately with rifles and small cannon, and are reported finally to have won a complete victory over the banditti, bringing them wounded and prisoners on a special train to Chicago. But it is needless to say that this report lacks confirmation, and that it is still undecided whether or not the dreaded JAMES brothers, who have disgraced American civilization, and who may be said to be the terrors of the South-west, are really maimed and captured, or are still at large in the prairies of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory, setting State, Federal, and municipal laws alike at defiance.

RELIEF FOR "A FAMILY IN DISTRESS."

We have received the following contributions in aid of the sick family at No. 442 West Seventeenth street: "In Answer to the Appeal of a Young Matron," $10; J. K. J., $10; "Pity," $2. The amounts will be forwarded to the lady who has kindly taken the matter in charge to-day.

DISBANDING OF MILITIA IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 29.—Gov. Chamberlain, in accordance with the recommendations of Judge Mackey, has issued a proclamation disarming the turbulent colored militia of Edgefield County, and disbanding all the military organizations, of every kind, in the county. The Governor also proclaims that he is ready to remove any county official upon reasonable proof of misconduct in office, and enjoins upon all citizens to refrain from all acts tending to produce excitement. Quiet now prevails in Edgefield.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

The performance of "Mignon" in its English garb, attracted a very numerous audience to the Academy of Music last evening. The representation was the best yet given. It brought before the public simultaneously, the two *prime donne* of the company; it afforded the principal tenor his first opportunity to appear this season, and, finally, it proved that Mr. Hess' artists need not confine themselves to interpreting the most backneyed works of the répertoire. "Mignon," to be sure, is anything but new; but what opera is not fresh after "Il Trovatore" and "Martha?" That theatre-goers in this City are not weary of Thomas' work was, in any case, made clear by the presence of the assemblage it brought together yesterday, and by the positive interest taken in the recital. Miss Kellogg's portrayal of *Mignon* is a very creditable effort. It is not original, but it is not a spiritless copy, and if the American songstress borrows the "business" of the part from Mme. Nilsson, she does not, in an attempt to usurp the perfect fitness of that gifted performer to the character, lose the charm of naturalness without which the best-considered personation is devoid of merit. Of the vague beauty and savage grace of Mme. Nilsson's *Mignon* there is, indeed little in Miss Kellogg's; there is, however, in Miss Kellogg's delineation an ease, a vivacity, and an amount of elaboration which we can associate in our recollection with none of her previous achievements, and great praise is certainly due to the lady therefor. The fact that she sings the music exceedingly well will be premised from the prima donna's record; had not the sustained tone on the last note of each of the verses of "Knowest thou the fair land," flatted a little, we should be warranted in saying that that pretty melody has never been better sung than it was last night; while the *styrienne* went so well that it had to be at once repeated. In the last act Miss Kellogg's acting was quite as good as her singing, and her whole performance, in brief, is to be set down as most successful. Mme. Van Zandt, as *Filina*, found equal favor with her hearers. Mme. Van Zandt's voice is rather lacking in flexibility, but it is brilliant, powerful, and under thorough control. In the tuneful concerted numbers of the first and second acts the singer's tones embroidered with unusual richness the harmonic texture, and, in act the third, her effective rendering of the polacca won an immediate encore. The *Wilhelm* was Mr. Castle, who had a very cordial reception. Mr. Castle was not at his best last evening, evidence of a recent cold being still apparent in his work, but in spite of his condition, he secured an encore for the romance in act the fourth, and got bravely over the remaining difficulties of a long and thankless rôle. Mr. Peakes embodied *Lothario* to general acceptance, and *Frederic* was for the first time redeemed from his comparative insignificance by Miss Beaumont, whose acting Miss Cary would do well to study, and whose *gavotte* was sung twice in deference to hearty applause. The choruses in "Mignon," let us add, were nicely executed, and the orchestra, though thin, was well in hand for the accompaniments. We were astonished to see that the direction in the score engraved "*col arpa*" was anglicized for the occasion by means of the words "with an upright piano." As a consequence the harp was wanting and missed throughout the opera. At the matinée to-day "The Bohemian Girl" is to be the attraction.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

There will be the usual "Shaughraun matinée" at Wallack's Theatre to-day. Mr. Boucicault's drama, in which all the artists who originally acted in it are still concerned, draws steadily, and it is quite likely that its enduring success will make the financial year 1874-5 the most prosperous Mr. Wallack's popular house has ever passed through.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"Women of the Day" having produced a very decided and very favorable impression upon the public, Mr. Daly's house is once more rising with the tide of success. The piece is justly attractive; it is light, amusing, and showy; inoffensive in spirit and in text; and admirably acted and placed upon the stage. It is performed, it should be remembered, this afternoon as well as this evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"The Two Orphans" may be witnessed at the Union Square Theatre this afternoon as well as to-night. Like "The Shaughraun," it attracts large audiences quietly and continuously, and the verdict on the play and performers being unusually complimentary to both, there is no assigning limits to its run.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. George F. Rowe repeats at this house to-day his extremely amusing portrayal of *Micawber*, in "Little Em'ly." As the piece will have its last representations this afternoon and this evening, the announcement should not go unheeded.

PARK THEATRE.

The matinée recital of "La Fille de Mme. Angot" at the Park Theatre to-day, will be the last day performance of that tuneful work, as "Giroflé-Girofla" will surely be in readiness next week. Attention is invited to the fact that a special and reduced tariff of prices is in force at matinée entertainments at the Park.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

No matinée occurs at the Lyceum to-day, because of Mrs. Rousby's illness. But almost all the other places of amusement advertise *après midi* performances. Mr. Barnum's Hippodrome can be visited as usual; so can Mr. Maccabe's cheerful abode in Sixteenth street; there will be a dramatic entertainment at Wood's Museum, and a variety programme will be interpreted at the Olympic Theatre. The minstrels, we have only to add, hold their regular Saturday afternoon levees.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A VERY NECESSARY COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You would oblige many citizens if you would use your influence to compel the Corporation Counsel to proceed against parties who leave the ice upon their sidewalks and gutters. The penalty, I believe, is $5 per day. Why do not the Police act in the matter? Many citizens have been seriously injured by slipping upon the ice. R.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly permit me to state, in reply to your rather severe restrictions [*sic*] concerning the change of opera on Tuesday evening, that you were evidently misinformed, and that no charge of trickery upon my part can be sustained by any facts in the case, as the following statement will show:

Mr. Castle sang on Saturday last in Philadelphia and was in perfect health. His cold was contracted after arriving here on Monday. The first information received by me of his illness was on Tuesday at noon. I called upon him, and found that he had sent for a physician, through whose aid he hoped he might be able to sing at night, and it was 6 o'clock in the evening before he abandoned that hope, and finally informed me of his inability to appear. I then resorted to the only method of informing the public of the unavoidable change of opera, that of displaying placards outside of the Academy, which was done before any one had entered, and the privilege was given to all who had secured seats to receive back their money if they so desired.

Will you kindly do me justice in this matter and oblige. Yours, truly, C. D. HESS,
Director Kellogg English Opera.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 29, 1875.

[This is a very different story from the one which we have heard; and we still think that the management might and should have announced the change of opera in the evening papers.]

ART AND THE BONANZA.

California art has already felt the power of the famous bonanza. One fortunate individual, locally known as "Baldwin the Lucky," has just procured for himself a gigantic landscape of which the *Alta California* proudly says that it is "the largest carefully-finished oil picture ever painted in California." It is designed to fill one end of this rich connoisseur's gallery, "the frame having been already built into the room." We estimate the size of this receptacle of art, therefore by that of the picture, which is 8 by 12 feet.

ALBANY.

RESUMPTION, RAPID TRANSIT, AND REORGANIZATION.

IMPORTANT EMBRYO MEASURES IN THE LEGISLATURE—THE MIDLAND RAILWAY BILL IN BOTH HOUSES—NEW-YORK CITY LEGISLATION—LIFE SERVICE AT BATHING PLACES—REPEALING THE "LEGAL PAPER" BILL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 29, 1875.

As usual, the Friday proceedings in the Legislature to-day were of a very tame character, mainly owing to the fact that the members were more intent on taking early trains for their homes than on law-making. Quite a number of measures of considerable importance were brought before the House, but there was no debate worthy of special mention on any of them, excepting, perhaps, that on the bill to exempt the Midland Railway from taxation. Even this was confined to Messrs. Alvord, of Onondaga, and Davis, of Washington, the former holding, as in previous discussions on the subject, that the act was unconstitutional, while Mr. Davis maintained that in defeating this bill the State would be doing an act of repudiation to the people, and that Mr. Alvord, on a late occasion, had made a speech at Middletown approving of the exemption. The debate came up on a motion to give the bill its third reading, but it was finally laid on the table and its eventual passage is not by any means an assumed result.

PASSAGE OF THE "RING" RESTITUTION BILL.

The bill introduced by Mr. Hammond, of Ontario, to simplify and facilitate the issuance of process under the Code of Procedure, was moved to a third reading and passed, as was also the bill relating to forfeitures of animals and implements used in brute contests. The former bill is generally coupled with the Tweed case and the "Ring" suits generally, when spoken of among members here, and applies to such cases in so far as it renders easy the issuance of summary attachment against the property of defaulting public officers as well as against absconding debtors.

THE INDIAN LEASES.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Scudder, of Cattaraugus, some days since, and which has already given rise to three or four debates, was called up and adopted. It holds, in effect, that the State has no power in the ratification of leases of lands on reservations made by Indians in favor of white settlers, and calls upon Congress, as the treaty-making power, to define the law on this subject, and to make the ratification of these contracts a subject of Federal instead of State concern.

Mr. Petty, of Suffolk, said facetiously that he had held a council with his tribes, the Montauks and Shinnecocks, on the subject, and that they were opposed to the principle of the State exercising the power of ratification. He hoped, therefore, that the white chief of the Onondagas [Mr. Alvord] would not oppose the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Alvord replied that his tribe had instructed him to vote invariably against the resolution and the principles it embodied, and he should carry out their wishes.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE AGAIN.

On motion of Mr. Daly, of New-York, the Governor's Message was made the special order for consideration on Tuesday evening next. He said he thought that as a matter of courtesy this much might be conceded to the document and to its author, and hoped that nothing further would arise to lead to postponement of the matter, as has already been the case.

Mr. Husted, of Westchester, said that without for one moment desiring to be understood as opposing a special session for the purpose indicated, he wished to remark that it would be no discourtesy to his Excellency the Governor not to order a special session. It had frequently been the course in this House to extend him the greater courtesy, perhaps, of having the various subjects embraced in the Message referred to the proper committees, where the consideration of them was usually more thorough and attentive than in the general and cursory sort of consideration which it would receive when taken up as a whole before the full House.

Mr. Daly replied that he was aware such had on occasions been the course pursued, but that the other plan was coeval with the organization of the Government of the State, and he thought that the time and labor expended on this Message by the Executive entitled it to the fullest respect which a special session would insure for it.

On motion of Mr. Friend, of Sullivan, a resolution was adopted authorizing and instructing the Committee on General, Local, and Special Laws to prepare and report a bill making the representation in Boards of Supervisors throughout the State according to population of counties.

TAXING CORPORATIONS.

Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario, introduced a bill for the regulation and assessment of express, telegraph, and navigation companies by the Controller. It provides that the payment of taxes shall be made at the office of the State Treasurer; that the managing officer shall retain an amount of the dividends sufficient to pay the taxes; that the Supervisors shall annually return to the Controller the names of all corporations in their counties, with their assessed valuation for the year preceding; that the officers of such corporations shall, on or before July 1 of each year, report to the Controller, verified by affidavit, the principal place of business, amount of capital, number of shares, and names of stockholders, the par and market values of the shares, the amount of net earnings for the current year, amount of surplus funds and property owned by the corporation; also, that the report shall contain a statement of the works, structures, real estate, machinery, &c., and the value thereof, held or owned by such corporations, together with the length of lines and number of miles in each county of the State, the number of miles outside of the State, with the costs and location of all their structures, real estate, and other corporate property. And, further, that the Controller shall ascertain the true value of the shares, the surplus fund, and other property, deduct the assessed valuation in each county upon which a State tax was paid in the preceding year, and the remainder shall be the sum total for which the stockholders shall be assessed for State purposes. The Controller, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Attorney General shall be constituted a Board of Appeal. If any corporation shall escape taxation it shall be reassessed at any time within five years by the Controller, at its true value for that year. The Controller is also required to furnish the Attorney General with the names of all corporations or shareholders refusing to pay taxes, together with a statement of the amount due, and thereupon the Attorney General shall commence action in the Supreme Court against such corporation or stockholder for the discovery and sequestration of his or its property.

THE "DAILY LEGAL PAPER" DOOMED.

Mr. Costigan, of New-York, to-day introduced the bill alluded to in my dispatch of last night for the repeal of the act creating an official "daily legal paper" in the City of New-York, and designating the *Daily Register* as such journal.

PROTECTION TO LIFE AT BATHING RESORTS.

Mr. Brogan, of New-York, introduced a bill for the better protection of human life at bathing and watering places, which provides that proprietors of such resorts and owners of bathing-shores shall keep ready for service during the bathing season, surf or life-boats, at intervals of not more than three hundred yards along such beach or shore between each boat; the boats to be kept at their own expense, and the expense apportioned to the length of shore or beach-line owned, leased, or controlled by them; all magistrates are empowered to discontinue the exercise or privilege of bathing at any time until the law shall be complied with, and violations of the law will render proprietors of such places subject to a fine of $500 or thirty days' imprisonment.

Mr. Russell introduced a bill to repeal the act passed March 11, 1874, and entitled "An act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery."

THE CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

The Committee on Cities reported to the House, favorably, the bill introduced by Mr. Costigan, providing for a reorganization of the local Government of the City of New-York; also, for consideration, Mr. T. J. Campbell's bill ousting Controller Green and Corporation Counsel Smith.

A MOVE TOWARD RAPID TRANSIT.

The following is a copy of the bill introduced by Mr. Moore, of New-York, with the view of entrusting the City Government with the power of constructing and operating a rapid-transit railroad:

AN ACT in relation to laying out, constructing, and operating a rapid transit road in the City of New-York.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City and County of New-York shall be and they are hereby authorized to nominate three Commissioners, the Mayor to nominate and the Board of Aldermen to confirm the same, to lay out, construct, and operate a rapid transit road at the expense of the City and County of New-York, with the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on the street or highway upon which the same shall be constructed and operated; and in case the consent of such property owners cannot be obtained, the General Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District shall, upon application to be made, appoint the Commissioners, who shall determine, after a hearing of all parties interested, whether such rapid transit road ought to be constructed or operated, and their determination, confirmed by the court, shall be taken in lieu of the consent of the said owners; that said Commissioners shall be appointed respectively for one, two, and three years, and may be removed by the Mayor of the City of New-York for cause. And the said Mayor of the City of New-York shall appoint in place of the Commissioners, or either of them, so removed, Commissioners for the unexpired term which said Commissioners shall have the same power. And the said Mayor of the City of New-York shall, upon the expiration of the term of each of the said Commissioners, appoint a commissioner for the same period as the said Commissioner was appointed whose term shall then expire.

SEC. 2. That the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City and County of New-York, be and are hereby authorized to create a public fund or stock, to be denominated "Rapid Transit stock," for the amount of —— dollars, which said stock shall bear date — day of ——, 1875, and shall bear interest at and after the rate of seven per centum per annum and be redeemable on the — day of —, the said Mayor, Aldermen, and commonalty being hereby authorized to pledge the faith of the City and County of New-York, and the same is hereby specifically pledged for redemption of said stock, and the several parts thereof when the same shall become due and payable under the provisions of this section by tax upon the estates, real and personal, in the City of New-York, subject to taxation.

SEC. 3. The Controller of the said City of New-York is hereby authorized within thirty days after being required in writing by said Commissioners when duly appointed as aforesaid so to do, to prepare and issue the said stock specified in the preceding section for the full amount of——dollars, and offer the same for sale, such offer to be by advertisement in not less than three newspapers published in the City of New-York of the largest circulation and continued for not less than twenty nor more than thirty days, at the expiration of which time said stock shall be awarded to the highest bidder therefor, and the proceeds thereof forthwith deposited with the Chamberlain of said City of New-York to the credit of the Rapid Transit Fund; the said Controller shall determine what shall be the nominal amount, or value, of said stock per share, and of what number of shares the same shall consist; but he shall not be authorized to issue, sell, or dispose of the same at a less rate than its par value.

SEC. 4. The Chamberlain of the City of New-York shall receive from said Controller as above specified the proceeds of said stock, and shall pay over the same in such sums and to such persons as said Commissioners or a majority of them shall by their draft or order direct in writing.

SEC. 5. The Board of Aldermen of the City and County of New-York are hereby authorized to raise by tax, in addition to the ordinary taxes, yearly and every year, a sum sufficient to pay the interest semi-annually upon the stock provided to be created by the second section of this act, and for the payment of the same at the maturity thereof.

SEC. 6. The stock to be created by this act, and money raised thereon, shall be applied solely and only to the erection and completion of the Rapid Transit Road specified in this act, and for the expenses incident thereto, and for no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 7. The Board of Aldermen of said City of New-York may fix and determine the salaries to be paid to said Commissioners per annum, and the same shall be paid said Commissioners by the warrant of the Controller of the said City of New-York, drawn on the Chamberlain of said City in favor of said Commissioners.

SEC. 8. All acts or parts of acts not consistent with this are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

Senator Moore asked that the bill be referred to the Senators from the City of New-York, as a special committee, but there being some objection to this it was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

SPECIE PAYMENTS IN NEW-YORK STATE.

Senator Johnson to-day introduced a bill which has for its object the resumption of specie payments in New-York State on and after the first day of January, 1879. The bill consists of two sections; the first provides that after the date named all taxes in this State shall be collected in gold, gold certificates, or national bank notes redeemable in gold, and the second provides that after the same date all contracts, either express or implied, which are payable in this State but not in any specified kind of dollars, shall be paid in United States coin. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE OSWEGO MIDLAND ROAD IN THE SENATE.

Senator Robertson presented to-day the report of the committee to which had been referred the bill relieving the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad from taxation. The committee has made only verbal alterations in the bill, and recommends its passage. In direct opposition to the spirit of this report is a petition from at least 200 citizens of the town of Smyrna, who remonstrate against the passage of the bill for the reasons that the taxes laid upon the road are made very light by the exercise of the discretion of the assessors of taxes in the several towns through which the road passes, and that these taxes are the only return the towns receive for the financial help they extended to the road when it was building. The petition was presented by Senator Thompson, but in conversation he does not express himself as being at all in its favor. On the contrary, he seems to be of the opinion that the petitioners do not know their own minds, for he says that a large proportion of them signed a petition presented earlier in the session, asking for the very thing against which they now remonstrate.

BILLS PASSED.

Among the more important of the bills passed to-day were two which were introduced by Senator Kellogg, and which have been for some time pending before the Senate. One of these bills provides for extending to convicts confined in the penitentiaries throughout the State commutations of their sentences, similar to those now extended to convicts confined in State prisons. The other bill is the one which has been several times mentioned in THE TIMES, and which is intended to discourage the bringing of actions for libel, slander, assault and battery, and malicious prosecution in the overcrowded Circuit Courts, by providing that the plaintiff shall not recover any costs unless he also recovers at least $250 in damages.

Another bill which was to-day passed by the Senate was one intended to make good the deficiency in the appropriations for the salaries of the members of the Legislature, the deficiency being caused by the increase authorized by one of the recent amendments to the Constitution. The bill did not receive a dissenting vote.

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE LATE SENATOR GANSON.

The Senate having concluded its business, then spent some time in testifying to the appreciation which its several members felt for the ability and character of their late associate, Senator Ganson, the representative of the Thirty-first District. Senator Wood offered the usual resolutions expressive of the respect felt for the deceased Senator by all the Senators. These resolutions were seconded by Senator King, and eulogies upon the deceased were delivered by Senator Laning, who is Senator Ganson's successor, and by Senators Bradley, Johnson, Kellogg, Lowery, Thompson, Selkreg, and Robertson. During this ceremony Gen. John C. Robinson, the predecessor of Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer as President of the Senate, occupied a seat by his side. The resolutions were adopted by a standing vote, and, as a further mark of respect to the deceased, the Senate immediately adjourned.

Both Houses of the Legislature stand adjourned until Monday evening.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Evidence concerning alleged frauds and irregularities in the conduct of the primary election in the Twenty-first Assembly District, held on Dec. 8, 1874, was taken last night by the Committee on Contested Seats of the Republican Central Committee for 1875. At the election in the Twenty-first District three tickets were run—one headed with the name of Henry C. Robinson for President, and two headed with the name of A. P. Ketchum for President. The election of the Robinson ticket was certified to by a majority of the Inspectors. A large number of affidavits were presented by the contesting candidates, tending to prove that many Democrats were enrolled in the District Association, and voted at the election. Other charges were also made. The candidates on the Robinson ticket denied that the election was irregular and fraudulent. Witnesses on both sides were examined by Col. Ketchum, who appeared for the contestants, and Mr. Robinson, for the regular candidates. The Committee on Contested Seats will report its decisions at the next meeting of the Central Committee.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS STOLEN.

On Sunday week a prominent company doing business in this City was robbed, during church hours, of nearly half a million dollars. On Monday a TIMES reporter asked the company for the facts in the case, but was told that no such robbery had occurred. The leading detectives in this City were interviewed, but they denied all knowledge of the affair. It is a singular fact that the robbery did take place; the time and the facts are known, and as the detectives refuse to give the public the information desired THE TIMES reporters will furnish the facts to-morrow, unless it shall be shown that the public interests will suffer by such publication.

THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGES.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES BY THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

CONTINUATION OF THE TESTIMONY OF COL. MORROW—A SHREVEPORT EDITOR EXPLAINS THE SEVERE ARTICLES IN HIS PAPER—THE TROUBLE NOT ALL DUE TO BAD GOVERNMENT—AFFAIRS IN NATCHITOCHES PARISH, AS SWORN TO BY A COLORED STATE SENATOR, WHO RESIGNED TO SAVE HIS LIFE—BLOODTHIRSTY SPEECH OF M'ENERY IN CLAIBORNE PARISH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—In the investigation before the Congressional committee, yesterday, Col. Morrow was further examined. He read the result of his examination of Dr. Boult and the Republican editor in Natchitoches Parish, besides other prominent men of that party. Dr. Boult made no answer to his questions, as he had determined to abstain from politics. The Conservative's answer to a query whether resistance would be made to a United States Marshal making arrests, was that it would not if he conducted himself like a gentleman.

Q.—What are your politics? A.—So far as an Army officer has any politics, I am a Grant man, and a friend of the President. Col. Morrow said further on: I have no doubt that if the people of Louisiana take the Government into their own hands, a monstrous effort would be made by them to keep perfect order. I entered the Army in 1862; am from Michigan, and was Collector of Customs for the State of Michigan during the Administration of Mr. Johnson. The witness related a conversation he had with Mr. Leonard, of the Shreveport *Times*, who stated that the severe articles in his paper meant that the people should exert themselves to the utmost to protect their rights. Col. Morrow said the condition of affairs was not wholly due to bad government.

His evidence was listened to with a great deal of attention.

PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY—THE WELLS ASSASSINATION STORY.

Before the Congressional Investigating Committee to-day Dr. Scruggs was brought forward to prove the attempted assassination of Gov. Wells at the City Hotel. Witness said he saw no demonstration of violence; that he and Wells were dining at the hotel together; at a table near by were two drunken men; witness understood from Mr. Watson that they might "cut up," and on that insisted on Wells leaving the house; these men said nothing to Mr. Wells, and it was only on witness' suggestion that he left; witness simply thought that the men being drunk, might become involved in a difficulty with Wells. On another occasion, about three weeks before, a man made some offensive remarks about Gov. Wells, and the latter told him that he intended to act squarely in the Returning Board.

TESTIMONY OF A COLORED STATE SENATOR WHO RESIGNED TO SAVE HIS LIFE.

Ruford Blunt, colored, testified: Reside in Natchitoches; am State Senator, and am pretty well acquainted with the people of my parish; last June a meeting was held by persons who called themselves tax-payers; Mr. Cunningham said if the people desired they could take charge; I was a slave in Georgia and Louisiana; have a little education; have lived in Natchitoches twenty-one years; the general condition of affairs between the whites and blacks there was tolerably pleasant up to last June; a portion of the meeting was not tax-payers; it was proposed to reduce taxes, and also to demand the resignation of some officers; in July the Republicans held a mass-meeting; many white men made suspicious movements, and Mr. Dupre, a white Republican, was carried off; those officers were told to resign or they would be assassinated; some of us were in favor of the Police Jury resigning, and they did resign.; when on a steam-boat on my way to New-Orleans, some men came on board and said they intended to fix me during the night; the men were put off the boat.; on July 25 we held a nominating convention in our parish. Armed men were assembled in a room in the town. I understood they were to assassinate, if we nominated, a certain District Judge and District Attorney. We did not nominate those officers then, in consequence of the threats. As soon as the convention adjourned the delegates left for their homes, believing that it was not safe for them to remain in town. A few days afterward the armed men appeared again, and made a Tax-Collector resign. I was told that there was no objection to me. When I was in Alexandria, in August last, a man assailed me, and said that all of us would be strung up before this trouble was over. I had to pay twenty-five dollars for a hack to go home in, and I expected to be killed. After that I was hunted, and I believe white men wished to take my life, as they said I had too much influence, and was in their way. They [the white men] told me I must get out of the way. I thought I would rather than be killed. I told them if they attacked me I would try and sell my life dearly. I resigned my position in the School Board. They continually said they had nothing against me personally. There were regular meetings held by persons generally known as White Leaguers. I did not dare to attend their meetings. I seldom slept at home. Other colored men remained in the woods after the registering office closed. About 500 colored men did not register. Some of those who registered could not vote because the registering officer spelled their names wrong. There was a reign of terror up to election day. I resigned my position as Senator to save my life. There is a petition in my parish asking Congress to do something to protect colored people. The colored men believe that the whites intend to reduce them to slavery again. The negroes are better off financially than when they were slaves. Many of them have purchased property since the war. More colored men have made money since the war than white planters. On election day many of my people were prevented from voting as they chose, and some of them voted the White League ticket. They voted that way to save themselves. Without the presence of the troops on election day, I think not more than 500 colored men could have voted. The white people agreed to employ men who voted the Democratic ticket, and next, men who did not vote at all. The public schools in Natchitoches are free, and at present colored children attend them more regularly than white children. The colored people in the parish would not be safe under Democratic rule. I know ten colored men who voted the Democratic ticket. The hatred of the people is directed against both negroes and Republicans. I don't believe that a good Democrat from the North during the last campaign could have canvassed the parish in safety if he favored fair measures and deprecated intimidation. The planters and merchants generally manage to swindle the negroes out of their earnings. The feeling of distrust, on the part of the colored people, of the whites, was not suggested to them by the Republicans.

Cross-examined—I was on the School Board of Natchitoches Parish, and do not believe that one dollar is missing from the school fund since the Republicans were in power. I taught in the schools. When I did not teach, I paid a substitute $50 a month, and drew $100 myself. I receive no benefit from official printing in my paper. Some of the members of the Police Jury were men of not very good character. I believe there is an armed organization in Natchitoches Parish. I never saw such quickness of movement among bodies of men. At least 1,200 Republicans were intimidated, including those that did not register, and those who registered and did not vote.

Mr. Zachary said these calculations would give one voter to every two and a half of the colored population.

Witness—The objection to Judge Meyers was said to be corruption. I did not hear of the charges against the Boultes, or why they had left Winn Parish. I think that most of the murders were committed by white men. Before June last there was a kindly feeling toward the colored people. Any white man would have loaned me large sums of money without hesitation. Both the blacks and whites complain of the taxation.

CLAIBORNE PARISH.

W. H. Maxey, the next witness, said: I reside in Claiborne Parish; my opinion is there was not a free, fair, and full election there; at a meeting in that parish a colored man was shot by a white man; the latter was tried and discharged; after the fight over thirty white men formed in line, most of them armed with shot-guns; the Republicans were beating a drum, and the Democrats demanded that the colored men be disarmed; they said the negroes would be fired into in ten minutes if they did not disperse; the Sheriff was armed, but said he could not disperse the crowd; the Mayor said the Republicans could have their club meetings, but that they must not march or beat a drum; I was compelled to leave town in the night, and was broken up in business because I was a Republican; I was often threatened by bad men with deadly weapons; I am entirely broken up financially in consequence; I was a Union man during the war. There are some things I cannot tell. At the close of the war I had $100,000, and to-day I am a bankrupt. It was impossible to have a fair registration and election. Last year, when Mr. McEnery made a speech in Homer and in Winn, about half-way through his speech, he said there were too many Maxeys and Blackburns, and if some of them were hung it would be a good thing. A man said openly to me, with his hand on his pistol, that he would as soon eat my heart as a piece of beefsteak. This was before the election of 1872.

Cross-examination—Jasper Blackburn publishes a Republican paper there. He had been mobbed twice. He was hidden two weeks last Summer. A gentleman of this city told me that there was a likelihood of an outbreak in New-Orleans at any time, and it would spread all over the State.

CARROLL PARISH.

George Foster testified as to the condition of Carroll Parish, which he inferred was flourishing. Regarding the election, he said it was peaceable; he had heard of no disturbances; there were irregularities there; the tally-sheets were never filed with the Clerk, and never could be found, and for that and other reasons the jury decided that another election should be held. He knew of no ostracism. The great complaint there among the people was high taxes. He never heard of any animosity toward the Republicans on account of politics; but it was toward corrupt officials, if any.

Judge Wheeler then questioned witness as to the debt of the parish, its amount, the purposes for which it was created, &c., eliciting the information that it has all been created since the war. The people complained of the nature as well as the extent of the debt. Complaints were also made of the dereliction of the parish jurors, who had unlimited powers as regards assessments, &c. He then gave the manner of assessment, &c. He said the relations between the two races were cordial. The blacks were largely in the majority.

Mr. Frye then put a few questions as to the schools, &c. Witness replied that they had no schools; that the Republican officeholders squandered the funds; that he did not know it to be a fact that he did not vote at the last election, but would have voted for the Republicans.

Judge Field then asked if the District Judge was known by witness, who said he was, and he was an upright man, as was also the District Attorney and the Parish Judge, with other Republican officers, though some of the official acts of the District Attorney were questioned by the people; that there had been murders in his parish, but not from political feeling, however. He did not remember the particulars. The negroes were the cotton people of the parish, and but few whites engaged in manual labor.

By Mr. Marshall—There is no general hostility between the races? A.—Difficulties may occur between them, and have, perhaps. There had been no Democratic officials in his parish except such as Clerks of courts. There were some private schools and one school-house.

STATEMENT OF GOV. KELLOGG.

Gov. Kellogg was before the committee and made a long statement, commencing with the Legislature of 1865, and coming down to the present time. It differs from his testimony before the subcommittee only in beginning at an earlier date, and the statement being more elaborately prepared.

Gov. Kellogg charged that the political troubles of the State since the war commenced with the vagrant laws, jobs, and monopolies passed by the Legislature of 1865 and 1866, convened under President Johnson's reconstruction policy, and chosen at an election in which none but white men participated, and that the financial troubles also dated from that period, that Legislature having appropriated $13,000,000 in excess of its receipts, a large portion of which amount had been funded under Gov. Warmoth, and had aided in swelling the debt to its present proportions. He also emphatically asserted that the different monopolies alluded to in the report of Mr. Foster, of the Subcommittee, were, with scarcely an exception, all passed before he came into office, and he submitted a statement of the legislative acts to show that none of them could have become law without the consent of the Democratic members of the Legislature. He also presented an affidavit setting forth that from the passage of one particular monopoly in 1869, certain Democratic members named therein received $1,000 each.

Gov. Kellogg's whole testimony, which was very long, was based on the theory that the condition of affairs in Louisiana was the result of a prolonged hostility to the reconstruction acts of Congress, commencing with the inauguration of the Warmoth government. He introduced resolutions passed in public meetings in New-Orleans denouncing that government as an usurpation founded on unconstitutional acts of Congress, and calling the young men to form in military companies and arm and drill to oppose that usurpation. By way of a summary, he asserted that Mr. F. Blair's Broadhead letter brought about the alleged massacres of the Republicans in 1868, and Judge Bradley's decision, releasing the Grant Parish prisoners and virtually deciding the Kuklux acts of Congress to be imperative, brought about the troubles of 1874.

RECENT DEATHS.

Daniel B. Barks, one of the oldest and wealthiest business men of Baltimore, died there on Thursday evening. He was eighty-one years of age.

Rev. Dr. John H. Young, late Pastor of the Congregational Church at Laconia, N. H., died yesterday at that place at the age of seventy-five years.

John C. Dimmick, a member of the Carbon County Bar, well known throughout Eastern Pennsylvania, died at Mauch Chunk, Penn., yesterday morning.

A BRANCH MINT IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of leading bankers and business men was held at the Palmer House last evening, to take steps and consider measures to secure the establishment of a branch United States Mint here. Ex-Gov Bross presided, and in a short speech presented the subject to the meeting. Among the speakers were Adam Smith, Sol. A. Smith, John C. Dore, and L. J. Gage, of this city, and Dr. Fowler, of Springfield, Ill. The following was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The subject of establishing a branch United States Mint in the West is now engaging the attention of Congress; therefore, be it

Resolved. First, that it is the sense of this meeting that, in view of the prospective restoration of our national finances to a specie basis, the need of facilities for coining the precious metals in the West is apparent and imperative; second, that we do urge it upon our Senators and Representatives at Washington to energetically press to its adoption the bill now before the Senate for the location of a branch United States Mint at Chicago.

A resolution was then adopted to appoint a committee of three to proceed to Washington and personally urge the passage of the bill, and William Bross, of the *Tribune*; Charles L. Wilson, of the *Evening Journal*, and Adam Smith, banker, were appointed such committee.

THE RIVER FREE FROM ICE.

Up to a late hour last night no inconvenience was experienced at the ferries on account of the accumulations of ice. The boats ran regularly and made their usual time. Early in the morning considerable trouble was caused by the dense fog which settled down over the bay and river, but, happily, no accident occurred. Among other indications of a severe Winter, the appearance of seals in the Lower Bay, and of a number of bald eagles hovering over the harbor and alighting on the ice floes in the bay in search of food, may be taken as the most significant. As the steamer State of Indiana was passing down the bay, off Clifton, Staten Island, a number of seals were observed from her decks, lying asleep on a large cake of ice.

The science of advertising is one which can be learned by experience only, and, like everything else requiring study and skill, is best understood by those houses whose sole business it is; hence, we regard that advertiser as peculiarly fortunate who is enabled to secure the services of a reliable agent, conversant with the whole subject, and able, by his experience, knowledge, and general reputation with both the public and the publishers, to offer all the advantages and emoluments that can only be possessed by a first-class house. Among those houses of known solidity and promptness, whose merits are universally recognized, and whose reliability and skill remain unquestioned, perhaps that of George P. Rowell & Co., No. 41 Park row, New-York, is most deserving of mention and confidence. A close attention to business, a watchfulness over the best interests of their customers, and a promptness in the execution of all orders intrusted to their care, has been the characteristic of the firm from the outset, and has done much to ingratiate them in public favor. They have always possessed the best facilities for doing work both cheap and well, and by promptness and fair dealing succeed in procuring from publishers, in all cases, the lowest cash rates; and, by so doing, distance their competitors in a majority of cases when figuring upon large estimates.—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated.*

WHEN THE LIVER FAILS TO ACT, and you are Bilious and out of sorts, use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, to bring about a healthy action of the Liver, and remove all distressing symptoms.—*Advertisement.*

A Chickering.

A Chickering Piano, beautifully carved and ornamented, can be obtained for half its value by applying at No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Chilblains will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the afflicted parts with POND'S EXTRACT.

FROSTED LIMBS.—POND'S EXTRACT invariably relieves the pain, and finally cures.

Of all the trees in all the groves
The soap-tree is the best,
Because it makes the SOZODONT.
Let who will have the rest,
But pearly teeth and fragrant breath,
And SOZODONT are mine till death.

Six hundred prominent names have been abstracted from my published list of customers, and found appended, in a manner evidently intended to deceive, to the circular of a concern who are trying to go into the burglar alarm business on that plan. Every tub on its own bottom, gentlemen. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway.

Scalp Diseases and Complaints, Dandruff, falling, loss, and untimely grayness, moles, and warts cured without cutting or leaving scars; also, moth patches, freckles, pimply eruptions, unnatural redness of the nose and untimely wrinkles of the face are cured by the special treatment of Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York. Call or send for circular.

Catarrh and Offensive Discharges from the throat, diphtheria, and quinsey; cure guaranteed. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. Depot, No. 451 6th av. All druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle.

Inflammation of all kinds is instantly arrested by the use of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. 25 cts.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st,
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

Lung and Throat Complaints disappear when WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is used.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, having proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

CROCKER—REESE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 26, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., GEORGE A. CROCKER and LEAH, daughter of Jacob Reese, Esq., all of this City.

CUTTER—PAULK.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, at Rochester Avenue Chapel, by Rev. Bishop Falkner, JOHN D. CUTTER to ADELAIDE C. PAULK, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

LAWRENCE—KIRKWOOD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. H. W. Warren, Mr. L. FLETCHER LAWRENCE to ADELIA, daughter of John Kirkwood, Esq.

LITTLE—GREENE.—On the 28th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Heber K. Newton, assisted by Rev. James A. Little, ANDREW LITTLE to LAURA M., eldest daughter of John E. Greene, Esq.

RICHARDSON—BAKER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., THOMAS CHESLEY RICHARDSON to EMMA M., daughter of Peter C. Baker, Esq., all of this City.

TRIPLER—DAVIS.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, 1875, at St. Michael's Church, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, CHARLES E. TRIPLER to ISABEL S. DAVIS, all of New-York.

WOLL—MACKINTOSH.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, at the residence of P. M. Bryson, Esq., No. 11 West 36th st., JOHN MYRIE WOLL, Esq., of Assam, India, to MARY, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Mackintosh, of Montreal.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 28, 1875, ANDREW ALLEN, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 273 West 52d st.

BENEDICT.—At her residence, Tarrytown, N. Y., on Friday morning, Jan. 29, DEBORAH COLES, widow of Gen. James Benedict, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral services on Monday, Feb. 1, at 1:30 o'clock.

BENN.—On Jan. 29, KATE, wife of Isaac Benn, in the 53d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 255 9th av., on Jan. 31, at 1:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CHADSEY.—At Decatur, Ill., Jan. 29, Miss SARAH LOUISA CHADSEY, daughter of Dr. A. J. Chadsey, of this City, aged 18 years and 4 months.

CLARK.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 28, Rev. SAMUEL A. CLARK, D. D., Rector of St. John's Church, aged 53 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, at 11:30 o'clock.

DREYER.—In this City, Jan. 29, EDWARD DREYER, aged 29 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the St. Paul Lutheran Church, corner of 15th st. and 6th av., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DUNSCOMB.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, CHARLES S. DUNSCOMB, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence at Peekskill, N. Y., on Saturday at 1 P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 9 and 11 A. M.

FREEMAN.—At Ravenswood, Long Island, Jan. 28, of pneumonia, MARTHA FREEMAN, daughter of the late Phineas Freeman.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, John G. Freeman, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages at Hunter's Point Ferry.

HORTON.—At White Plains, on Thursday, Jan. 28, SARAH, wife of Joshua Horton, in the 77th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 9 A. M. train from 42d st.

LIVERMORE.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, ROBERT, youngest son of W. F. and Jane H. Livermore, aged 6 months and 3 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 925 Madison av., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

LEONARD.—On Thursday, the 28th inst., Miss SOPHIA LEONARD, aged 76 years.

Her funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 226 East 20th st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

LUDLOW.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, MARY P. LUDLOW, widow of the late Robert C. Ludlow, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 West 14th st., on Saturday, Jan. 30, at 10:30 A. M.

☞ Charleston (S. C.) papers please copy.

MITCHELL.—At her residence, Manhasset, Long Island, Wednesday, the 27th inst., Mrs. M. O. MITCHELL, widow of the late John T. Mitchell, Esq.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence at 1 o'clock, and Christ Church, Manhasset, at 1:30 o'clock, on Sunday, the 31st inst. Conveyances will be at the depot Great Neck on the arrival of the 9:30 train from Hunter's Point.

PHELPS.—On Saturday, the 23d inst., at Westport, Conn., Mrs. ELIZA M. PHELPS, widow of the late Jonas H. Phelps, aged 60 years.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

ROBERTS.—In London, England, on the 13th of December last, CAROLINE D., wife of Marshall O. Roberts, of the City of New-York.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the University Place Church, (Rev. Dr. Booth's,) corner of University Place and 10th st., on Saturday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROCKWELL.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 28, PHINEAS LOUNSBURY, twin son of Joel L. and Anna E. Rockwell, aged 9 months and 24 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, South Norwalk, Conn., at 11:30 A. M., Saturday, Jan. 30, on arrival of 10 o'clock A. M. train from New-York.

RUSSELL.—At No. 206 Elm st., Newark, N. J., on the 28th inst., JAMES, younger son of Grace and the late William Russell, in the 22d year of his age.

The friends of the family and of his uncle, Thomas Russell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence as above, on Monday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock.

SAWYER.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 29, 1875, of consumption, ROSWELL HOPKINS SAWYER, in the 72d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEELE.—In Jersey City, Friday, Jan. 29, of pneumonia, GEORGE L. STEELE, in the 55th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the First Universalist Church, opposite Library Hall, Bergen, Sunday (to-morrow) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Berlin, Chenango County, for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS WHOSE teeth show marks of decay, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. 25 cents a bottle.

TREAD ON A WORM AND IT WILL turn, is true, but no more so than give a worm a dose of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, and they will turn over and die. It is better they should than that the mother's idol should pine away and suffer; so feed the child on Lozenges, and send the worms out of the system.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment is a preventive. Every one going abroad should go provided with a quantity of it, and thus escape the retchings and deadliness of this malady. The most delicate stomach retains it, and is strengthened by it. Druggists sell it.

ART SALE.

Private collection of OLD and MODERN PAINTINGS, the property of a Southern gentleman. Many of them exceedingly fine specimens of OLD MASTERS, rare and valuable.

Also a collection of modern and antique Furniture, Book-cases, Clocks, Curiosities, Ornaments, &c., &c.

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In 1866 Dr. Livingston left the coast, and in 1873 died on the shores of a great lake which he had discovered. During these seven years' wanderings he kept a diary, which has been brought home, and is found to be complete: not an entry is missing. Nor is that all. The diary is not, as might have been supposed, a mere itinerary, with a few brief notes and memoranda; it is a full and detailed narrative of travel, with descriptions of scenery copied from nature on the spot, remarks on the manners and customs of the natives, anecdotes of the habits of wild animals, and essays on the physical geography of the countries traversed by the great explorer—countries for the most part hitherto unknown. * * This book is not only a story of adventure; it is also a confession of the heart. Here the true man is revealed. Here we read words written down in adversity and suffering by one who walked with Death, and who appears to have foreseen his melancholy fate. * * * The editor of the work is Mr. Horace Waller, who went to Nyassa with Bishop Mackenzie, and was an intimate friend of Dr. Livingstone. He has performed his difficult task with zeal and industry, and also with a taste and reticence somewhat rare in editors.—*Athenæum, London.*

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FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Jan. 29.

SENATE.

THE DUTY ON TEA AND COFFEE.

Numerous petitions against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee, and in favor of the repeal of the law of 1872, relieving foreign products of ten per cent. duty, were presented and referred to the Committee on Finance.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE AT WILLETT'S POINT.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War transmitting the report of the Chief of Engineers relating to the purchase by the Engineer Department in 1863 of land adjacent to the fort at Willett's Point, New-York Harbor, together with a draft of the bill to confirm the purchase. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CREDENTIALS OF MR. KERNAN.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented the credentials of Francis Kernan, United States Senator from the State of New-York for six years from March 4, 1875, which were read and placed on file.

MR. COCKERILL'S CREDENTIALS.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, presented the credentials of F. M. Cockerill as United States Senator from the State of Missouri for six years from March 4, 1865, which were read and placed on file.

The business on the calendar was resumed, and bills from the Committee on Private Land Claims were disposed of.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it be to meet on Monday next. Agreed to—yeas, 31; nays, 23.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Schurz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana the right of self-government under the Constitution.

CONTINUATION OF MR. CONKLING'S SPEECH.

Mr. CONKLING continued his speech begun yesterday, and said, in the observations which he had the honor to submit to the Senate yesterday, it was his regret to set forth events which were enacted in New-Orleans touching the organization of the Legislature on the 4th inst. He reminded the Senate that the President was a stranger to the whole proceedings then, and not aware of them until after they were over. Secondly, he reminded the Senate that Gen. Sheridan was not in command, nor even a spectator of the events on the morning of the 4th inst. Thirdly, he recited the laws of Louisiana, constitutional and statutory, which deposited certain powers exclusively with certain persons. He recited the flagrant acts of violence and lawlessness, and gathered facts showing that the attempt of the Conservatives in Louisiana to capture one House of the Legislature was a step to revolutionize the State Government and take it from those who held it. In the presence of all the turbulence, disorder, and din which ruled the hour in that room, in a distant city, Senators here said that everything there was peaceful; that the Governor and all others should have remained silent spectators. The Republican Party, the President of the United States, and much of the residue of mankind had been threatened with destruction, because those whom Gov. Kellogg had summoned, and who responded, were soldiers—soldiers of the United States; hirelings they were called by the honorable Senator from Maryland, [Mr. Hamilton.] He said they were hirelings, and withered them by saying they only received $8 a month. Hirelings! But for such hirelings there might not now be a Senate Chamber to reverberate with the eloquence of the honorable Senator from Maryland. But for these hirelings we might not be now permitted to breathe the free air of the Republic. But for these hirelings it is certain we would not be permitted to breathe the air of a free republic. This remnant of our army must remain somewhere, but if found south of Mason and Dixon's line somebody's nobility was offended. The soldiers of the nation found in that section were buried under the anathemas of the Democratic Party, branded with the epithets of carpet-baggers, scalawags, white niggers, and the like. Their lot was a hard one. One political party never called soldiers hirelings until they were summoned to trample down a rebellion which lifted its bloody hands to stab the Republic to the heart. It was not always so.

WHEN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WAS THE SOLDIERS' PARTY.

The Democratic Party was once the soldiers' party and the war party. It applauded the soldiers in former wars, and sighed for new wars for Cuba and for conquest, but this was in what was once free America. He borrowed the words from the honorable Senator from Ohio [Mr. Thurman.] This was once when slavery needed room to expand. In 1814, when Andrew Jackson set a military guard over both Houses of the Louisiana Legislature and imprisoned a Judge, the Democratic Party glorified him and made him President of the United States. When a Democratic Executive and Democratic Secretary of War dispersed and humiliated both Houses of a State Legislature, Congress and the country rang with Democratic plaudits. That was one page in one of the most revolting chapters in the history of human tyranny and wrong.

THE KANSAS INTERFERENCE.

Those who occupied seats around him remembered the occurrence, when violence, intrusion, and outrage, carrying the banner of human slavery, stalked with high head in Kansas, trampling laws and rights under foot. Did the Democratic Party apologize for it; did the predecessors of these Senators apologize for it? No; they only sought to laugh it out of court. They only sought to smoke it under with ridicule. "Bleeding Kansas"—he remembered how that cant flew at the masthead of Democratic papers. There was no apology. Oh, no! Border ruffianism in Kansas was denied in this Chamber just as Southern outrages are now. The honorable Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Thurman,] astute as he is, would not make an apology for these outrages. Mr. Conkling here read from the report of the committee which investigated the Kansas troubles, and said when Gen. Sumner, commanding men whose bayonets flashed in the sun, entered the legislative hall of that State, he declared the duty was the most painful of his life, and by force he compelled the retirement of the Legislature. Again, at a municipal election in Washington, in 1856, under a Democratic Administration, United States marines fired upon the crowd, killing five men and wounding seventeen; yet there was not even an investigation by the Democrats in Congress. Again, in 1862, Gen. George B. McClellan, through Gen. Banks, arrested as many of the members of the Maryland Legislature as he could—Maryland not being in secession at the time; yet the Democratic Party at the first opportunity afterward strove to make McClellan President on a peace platform—a platform devised by a convention which brought out the whole constitutional army, which pelted President Lincoln with all their arrows and heaped upon him all the denunciation of their brilliant vocabulary. The Democratic Party always was the keeper of the Constitution, and during the war it was in charge of the Democracy, North and South. The Northern wing and the Southern wing vied with each other in their zeal to guard and protect that sacred instrument.

MORE INTERFERENCE BY A DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

He next referred to the arrest of Burns, in 1851, in Boston, and said he was arrested for the crime of being a black man. The Army and Navy, under a Democratic President, gathered about the spot, and Federal bayonets were thick. John Brown was tried by a court in a sovereign State, and the gibbet upon which he died quaked with the tramp of Federal regiments and the rumble of Federal artillery. Yes, soldiers are hirelings! Senators are hirelings! A great body of the American people are hirelings! But no man forfeits his citizenship or his rights in this country by being a hireling. Soldiers are citizens. Their uniform does not deprive them of this attribute, nor does it relieve them of the duties of citizens.

SOLDIERS AS A POSSE-COMITATUS.

MR. CONKLING argued that soldiers could be called upon as a posse-comitatus in quelling disturbance the same as citizens, and in support of his argument sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read from the *Law of Riots*, compiled by Wise, a British Baronet. Resuming, he said a loud outcry might scare 40,000,000 of people, and make them fear that their liberties were in danger; that they were in peril of being trampled down by an army of 25,000 men, scattered by corporals' guards all over the continent. It may be that the three men in blue pantaloons, who, in New-Orleans the other day, arrested wrong-doers, trespassers, and made them change their seats from one place to another in the same room, should have been three other men dressed in other pantaloons.

THE SOLDIERS AND THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Stoughton, a patriot and jurist, says it would have been more regular had Gov. Kellogg first called upon the soldiers of Louisiana, and had they been inadequate to the task of quelling the disturbance, then upon the soldiers of the United States. It may be so. If the disturbance existed, Kellogg might easily have been misled by the fact that the Democrats, or Conservatives, first declared that the military power of the United States might be evoked, appointed a committee to wait on the military, received that military with approbation, and returned to it the thanks of the State of Louisiana.

AN APPEAL FOR MILITARY INTERFERENCE FROM SPEAKER WILTZ.

Mr. Wiltz and his Conservatives, it seemed, still wanted the interference of the military, as Mr. Wiltz had addressed the President of the United States some very respectful interrogatories, and urgently requested, demanded, that the troops of the United States should be ordered to restore the House to the position it occupied before the interference. This Conservative Speaker, this incarnation of the law-abiding spirit of the Democratic Party, now, after the great lights of the party had spoken here, after the long radiance of their views had reached all the way to the Gulf, addressed the President of the United States asking him to march soldiers of the United States into the halls of the Legislature of Louisiana and reseat him in the chair. Mr. Conkling read from the memorial of Wiltz, and resuming his argument, said he [Mr. Conkling] was only looking to see if it was really true, as charged here, that never since the separation of the colonies from Great Britain had there been such danger to the country—was it true that the pillars of the temple of the Republic were about to crumble—that civil liberty was about to fade, and that the Republic was about "to fold its tents like the Arabs and as silently steal away."

THE EXCUSE FOR THE DISTURBANCES.

He was done with one scene, just enacted, in the sad history of Louisiana, and now turned to another. What was the excuse for the disturbance there? What the apology for the commotion on her borders? The plea was heard from the Senator from Ohio. It was, that Kellogg was not in truth elected, but was falsely counted in. Suppose he was, did that justify the nameless horrors which have stained the annals of the State? Other States have known deeper wrongs than those of Louisiana. New-York had known a deeper wrong. It was an open secret now, that in 1863, John T. Hoffman was counted into the office of Governor, when the people had elected John A. Griswold. The count was falsified more than 30,000 in two counties. John T. Hoffman was falsely counted in.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS AND OUTRAGE IN NEW-YORK.

Who did it? The managers of the Democratic Party, and they seated in the Legislature year after year, men whom the people had voted down at the ballot-box. The same régime made the courts, and made them corrupt. They issued fraudulent naturalization papers by the tens of thousand. They appointed Returning Boards and made them corrupt. They appointed inspectors of election, who polluted and debauched the ballot-box. They so divided the chief city of the State as to bisect blocks and houses, so that men domiciled in the same house could vote and repeat in different election districts. They held a State of 5,000,000 people by the throat four years. By such astounding means a political party dominated that great State, usurped the power and plundered her treasury by the most colossal robberies of modern times. What did the Republicans do? They did not resort to ruthless violence. They did not resort to the bullet, the blade, and the torch. They did not butcher men, women, and children. They did not seize the chief city of the State, barricade its streets, shoot down its Police. No! They persevered in peaceful efforts. They asked Congress to break the hold of organized fraud on the ballot-box that the citizens of New-York might vote. How was the prayer received in this Chamber by the Democrats? The people of New-York were blasted with all the constitutional anathemas of the Democracy. Those who remained in this Chamber mute while they were pelted with storms of denunciation have not forgotten the history nor the cost of this legislation; but the law was passed, and for the first time in years there was an election in New-York approaching fairness. A leading Democratic paper called upon the populace to arm and pitch the officers of election into the river; but rioters have a wholesome dread of the claw and beak of Federal power. They did not arm themselves.

A CONTRAST.

How different was the course of the men in Louisiana who complained of fraud and dishonest elections? Thirty-five hundred murders and woundings in eight years!—says Sheridan, "for political purposes." Search the annals of history—search the tearful story of man's inhumanity to man, and where, in modern times, can you find the picture of such God-daring and man-hating monstrosity? Finally, in September, under the formal proclamation of Penn, the Government was seized by open revolution, and her citizens shot down. Was it any wonder her securities had lessened in value?

FOR PEACE.

Show him a mode of pacifying the South, and no matter what party opposed it, his vote it should have. No party could live to stand in the way of the pacification of the South. Bluster and revolution will not pacify the Southern people. Bloodshed will not make friends or wealth. If he had the power to make his voice heard and believed in every Southern hamlet, in the sincerity of his heart he would say: Build, mend, heal, sow, plant; in short, go to work. Let a fair day's wages be paid for a fair day's work. Dwell together in fraternity and all will be well. The honorable Senator [Mr. Thurman] said the *Record* was the national police gazette, and he did not like it. He [Mr. Conkling] would tell that Senator how to stop it. Dismount the masked riders; disband the White Leagues; discontinue the bloody assizes of the Democratic Party, and then the *Record* will cease to be the national police gazette.

THE MORAL REBELLION OF TO-DAY.

When the fate of the nation trembled in the uncertain balances of war, the colored people struck no blow against it. They prayed for the Union, and the American people said they should be free. They embedded their will within the bulwarks of the Constitution. The nation forgave its enemies, but at the same time conferred the right of the ballot and self-government upon these who had been oppressed for centuries. They were made citizens. There stand the amendments to the Constitution. Civilization is for them. The nation is for them. God is for them, and political parties and revolutionists shall not prevail against them. Social equality is no part of them, but hate and pride rebel against them. This is the moral rebellion of to-day. Dress it in good faith, man-like, and the South will be tranquil in a year. Who doubts it? His friend before him (alluding to Mr. Howe) guessed so. This was the issue in the South. He feared for a while it would remain the issue, but those most concerned could untie the knot. Those who have their confidence can persuade them to discontinue their outrages. Peace would not be brought about by falsifying the truth. It would not be brought about by denials worse than apologies for wrong. It would come sooner or later in an honest, manly acquiescence in the system under which we live—the best system of human government mankind has yet known, although like everything human it sometimes falls short of working out full, exact, even justice.

MR. SCHURZ MODIFIES HIS RESOLUTION.

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, said he desired to modify his resolution to read as follows:

Whereas, Any military interference by the officers or troops of the United States with the organization of a State Legislature, or any of its proceedings, is repugnant to the principles of constitutional government, and

Whereas, The military interference of Gen. De Trobriand, United States Army, and the soldiers under his command, with the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana on Jan. 4 last was without warrant of law; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana their rights of self-government under the Constitution, and to report with the least possible delay by bill or otherwise.

Mr. SCHURZ said the first sentence of this preamble was taken from the President's Message, and as no Senator on either side—not even the Senator from New-York—had undertaken to assert that Gen. De Trobriand's action was warranted by law, he hoped that the preamble would have the unanimous approval of the Senate.

REMARKS OF MR. GORDON, OF GEORGIA.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, referred to the speech he made a few days ago, and said he had not made any attack on President Grant. In that speech he expressed his confidence that the bitter sentiment which characterized this debate found no response with the Northern people. Such was his opinion. Notwithstanding the false charges made on this floor against him since the surrender of the Confederate army at Appomattox Court-house, no man ever heard him utter any sentiment against the Federal Government. He referred to the arguments of Messrs. Conkling, Morton, and others, and contended that Vigers, the Clerk of the Louisiana Legislature holding over, had no right to call the roll, and he did not think the American people would sustain the Senate in any such proceedings. The honorable Senator from New-York [Mr. Conkling] had said times changed and so did people. He [Mr. Gordon] thought so, and he said it with no disrespect, but the majority in this body changed its action according to its own political proclivities. He then referred to the action of the Alabama Legislature which elected Mr. Spencer, stating that it did not meet at the time nor place required by the Constitution of Alabama, yet the majority in this Senate admitted Mr. Spencer to his seat. Senator Gordon then spoke of the feeling in the South, especially in his own State, and denied that there was any animosity existing between those of different political sentiments. He desired to lay before the Senate the words of a gallant soldier, who, when war lasted, ever had his sword gleaming in the front of battle, but who, when war ended, had laid his sword upon the altar of civil law. He referred to Major Gen. W. S. Hancock, and read from the order of Hancock, issued while that officer was in command at New-Orleans in 1867. Resuming his argument, he said those words ought to be stamped upon the records of this land as they are to-day stamped upon the hearts of the people of Louisiana. The Senator from New-York had not touched upon the question as to whether the law authorized the invasion of Louisiana. Neither had the other Senators on that side of the Chamber. When asked to point out the law, their response had been murder, outrage. That had been the sum and substance of all the speeches made upon the other side. What was the use of continually hurling in his [Mr. Gordon's] teeth and the teeth of his people that they were rebels. They differed in opinion with the people of the North—an opinion honestly attained. Perhaps if he had lived North, he might have been in the Northern army. The people of the North thought those of the South were wrong, but that was no reason why the two sections should be quarreling forever. He referred to the testimony offered before a committee in the other House of Congress recently, in which a witness said Senator Gordon, in a speech in Alabama, had advised the Democrats to carry the election by force. To show how much truth there was in that statement he [Mr. Gordon] would say he had not made a political speech in Alabama in five years, and at the time he was charged by the witness with making this speech he was 200 miles away from the place, in another State. He then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read telegrams from W. C. Morrill, of Maine, who was formerly agent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia, and now a resident of that State, to the effect that there was no oppression of the blacks by the whites, and also had read a telegram from the Governor of the State in respect to the educational privileges of the blacks, to the effect that there was no difference between whites and blacks under the State school system, though the whites paid taxes upon $266,000,000 and the blacks paid taxes only upon $6,000,000, and that over 42,000 colored children attended the public schools last year. Numerous other telegrams and letters were also read by request of Mr. Gordon, all tending to show amicable relations between the races, and, resuming his argument, he said Gen. Grant once made a tour through the South and reported thereon. But he, too, was charged with having whitewashed the Southern people. He had not been in the South since, and the only information he had from there was from those who, for nine long years, had slandered the people he [Mr. Gordon] represented. He next had read a telegram from the Governor of Georgia as to the enforcement of law in that State under the Democratic rule, and its enforcement under Bullock's Republican rule, showing that the present Governor had pardoned two white men who had been convicted of murder, and commuted the death sentence of four, two of whom were white and two colored. Of the persons executed ten were negroes and six whites, while under the Bullock Government forty-six persons were pardoned for the crime of murder, eighteen had their sentences commuted, and two were executed. The records under the Bullock Government do not specify the color. The whole number of pardons issued by Bullock was 464, to forty-seven issued by the present Governor of the State, and a majority of those pardoned by the present Governor were black. Mr. Gordon then asked where is Bullock now? A refugee from justice in Canada. He then spoke of Foster Blodgett, and said when he had charge of a railroad in Georgia, which now paid $300,000 annually to the State, it did not pay a cent, and besides, he robbed it of half a million dollars. Mr. Gordon then asked where is Blodgett now? Safe in the province of South Carolina. The road which he had so robbed was now run by a Senator who occupied a seat on the other side of this Chamber.

Mr. SPRAGUE—Who is the Senator?

Mr. GORDON replied he would rather not name him. He was an honorable man, and paid the money to the State promptly. He belonged to a company who managed the road. He next referred to crimes committed in the South by negroes.

Mr. PEASE, of Mississippi, rose to ask a question, but Mr. Gordon refused to yield, saying, "Excuse me! You have had nearly a week to pour out the vials of your wrath upon my people, and I hope I will have an hour to reply."

In conclusion, Mr. Gordon appealed from the bar of the Senate to the bar of public opinion, and said he felt confident that the appeal would not be in vain. All that he asked was, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, then obtained the floor, with the understanding that he would address the Senate when the Louisiana discussion was renewed.

The Senate then, at 5:30 P. M., adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SESSION OF WEDNESDAY.

The House adjourned at 10:25 this morning, after a continuous session of forty-six hours and twenty-five minutes. There was no compromise.

The motion to adjourn was made by Mr. WARD, of Illinois, who said it was evident the extent of human endurance had been reached, and that no legislation could be had under the present rules of the House. He was unwilling to submit to the torture longer, and therefore moved to adjourn.

The vote was 75 against 60, nineteen Republicans voting in the affirmative.

The roll was called seventy-five times during the sitting, and voting on dilatory motions continued till adjournment, as it had since the filibustering was begun, only diversified by the call of the House and bringing in absent members.

The House will meet again on Saturday, at noon.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

THE FRIDAY EVENING PRAYER-MEETING—MR. BEECHER'S LECTURE—A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ATTEND THE CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The snow-storm had its effect upon the Plymouth prayer-meeting last evening. Only about five-sixths of the pews were filled, but the usual number of strangers occupied the gallery. Nevertheless Brother Halliday thought that it was a "wonderful" attendance. There were no flowers on the little table. When Mr. Beecher arrived he sat down in his chair without removing his cloak or overshoes, with an air as though it were not worth while. His outward appearance had much improved since Sunday last, and his countenance wore a placid look. Two hymns from the Plymouth collection having been sung, and Brothers Davidson and Morton having expressed the needs of everything earthly in fervent prayer, Mr. Beecher leaned forward, hesitated, and said:

"There is very much in the original tendency of man's nature to derive profit from the contemplation of God. All have access, or may have, to this treasure house of the universe. Whatever the human mind can conceive whatever has been revealed by matter, whatever has been developed in the human soul, whatever comes to pass in social or civil life, whatever has been unfolded in the line of beauty, of truth, of moral excellence of any kind, belongs to the one name that is above every other name—God! I have thought that we are likely to be cramped and limited in calling Him by only one name, God; It is true that He revealed Himself to His people of old by special and various names, but it is equally true that the Hebrew nations made use of God in their struggles by diversified names. They did not call Him 'Jehovah' or 'the I am,' alone. On the contrary, we find that they appropriated to God the most significant and striking phenomena of nature, in calling Him 'the God of Light,' 'the God of Summer,' 'the God of the Seasons;' and with a wonderful force, inasmuch as such an identification of the Creator with the operations of nature had a reflex influence, constantly tending to recall their thoughts to God. All the great events of their early existence and of that of their fathers and of their national history were so associated with the name of God, that they had in Him a perpetual historical incentive. So when they used His name they brought to mind some striking event in their history, patriotizing His name, if I may use the expression, and making it influential in the love of the people and the glory of the nation. We must be struck with the fact of how incessantly all their prophets and psalmists wind the thread of history around the spool of the name of God. So we have 'the God of his fathers,' in the case of Abraham, and afterward 'the God of Abraham,' 'the God of Isaac,' and 'the God of Jacob;' 'Thou leadest Thy people like a flock,' referring to the leading of the children of Israel out of the wilderness, and associating the shepherd idea with the name of God. But there was more than that. There was among the Israelites an appropriation of the name to a personal ownership in God. 'Oh, God!' 'My God!' He was the 'God who made the heavens,' who 'established the mountains,' who 'made the sea retire,' who 'led them out of Egypt,' the 'God of their fathers,' of their early history, of the shepherd, of the husbandman, and their personal God. He had an amplitude and a variety, and was intimately associated with their personal and national traditions. Their God availed them more than our God avails us. We have 'the Lord,' 'the Omnipotent,' 'the Omniscient,' 'the Omnipresent.' We have no longer any God of Abraham, of Isaac, or of Jacob. Not that we care much about that. They were three respectable historical characters away back, and they don't thrill us now. I only allude to them because they had once a living power. Why do we not imitate the Hebrews and make our God as dear to us as they did theirs? There is a want of poetry and imagination in us, a want of appropriation. The metaphysical and abstract descriptions of God give us a dry idea of Him. If we were more oriental in our composition we would have more comfort and joy in our God. In public worship this might be liable to perversion, but in a man's closet, in his household, there is no such restriction."

Mr. Beecher elaborated this idea with several touching illustrations. "How much better," he said, "to say, 'Oh God of my child!' 'God of my mother!' than 'Oh Infinite!' 'Oh Omnipotent!' and so on to the end of the catechism. The old Hebrews took their experience, lifted it on high, and it shone there as God. It then became an understandable God. What we want is comprised in the significance of the term 'Immanuel'—God with us, our God, my God, mine! This is not irreverent. I am not unconscious when I go abroad of the kind attentions that are paid me by the head of the house, by the lady, and by the elder children, but when the little one, seeing this, jumps from his nurse's arms, runs to me, climbs upon my knee and talks to me about his marbles, and his other childish amusements—that's the one I like best; the one who took liberties; who made a father of me." Mr. Beecher then announced his readiness to listen to remarks and answer questions.

A brother spoke of the conflict between science and religion and asked how they could be reconciled. Mr. Beecher answered him by the somewhat irrelevent proposition that if religion is deprived of some necessary element for a long time there must come a rebound. He incidently alluded to the need of liberality in religion, whereupon a non member arose and described a young man entering a church once with a lighted cigar in his mouth. The speaker was shocked, but when he saw the earnestness of the young man's devotion, he deprecated his want of liberality. As soon as he ceased speaking Mr. Beecher gave out the 776th hymn, and called Mr. Shearman to him. The faithful lawyer mounted the platform, and during part of the singing held a confidential interview with his Pastor. Mr. Shearman having resumed his seat, Mr. Beecher sang the last verse of the hymn with much gusto, and at its conclusion announced that Mrs. Elizabeth C. Washburn had asked for a letter of dismissal and introduction to the Third Congregational Church of Bangor, Me. He then read an announcement from the Church of the Disciples, New-York, to the effect that the next Conference of the Congregational Churches of New-York and Brooklyn will be held in that church on Feb. 4, at 3 P. M., and that, after the usual opening exercises, the reading of reports, the transaction of miscellaneous business, and a collation, a discussion will take place on the topic of "The Lord's Supper." Plymouth Church was invited to send the Pastor and six delegates, and the circular ended with a wish for "Grace, mercy, and peace." A motion was made that the Pastor nominate the delegates. Mr. Beecher said:

"As for certain reasons, I cannot be present myself, I suggest the propriety of sending my assistant"—Mr. Beecher hesitated, and at length burst forth, "What is his name, anyhow?" Everybody laughed, and a dozen said "Halliday." "Brother Halliday," continued Mr. Beecher, smiling, "and six others." The suggestion having been accepted, he named the following as delegates: Brothers R. Raymond, Charles Morton, S. V. White, Dr. Edward Beecher, Dr. White, and Brother Garbutt, with Brother Reuben Oates as alternate, in the event of the last not being able to attend. After the benediction, Mr. Beecher remained for a long time sitting in his chair, conversing with Brother Shearman and other members of his congregation. Mrs. Beecher was not present. The meeting was over by 9 o'clock.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

THE RAILROAD COMPANIES TO POOL GRADED GRAIN.

THE GRAIN RECEIVERS TO PAY THE COST OF ELEVATION—AN EFFORT TO SECURE THE BULK OF THE TRADE FROM THE WEST.

Yesterday morning the largest meeting of the members of the New-York grain trade ever held in this City took place in the Produce Exchange. The subject before the meeting was the reconsideration of the rules for grading grain received at this port by rail; the proposed "pooling" of all grain arriving, so that the trunk lines can unload their cars of cereals immediately after arrival, placing each grade of grain in lighters intended for such grades, and issuing certificates to consignees for as many bushels of grade No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, &c., as called for by their bills of lading. The object of this arrangement is to facilitate the sale of grain by grade without samples, and the prompt delivery to buyers without the necessity of towing a large number of lighters to several different points to deliver small lots.

For three days the members of the grain trade had met in full force, and debated the subject with great earnestness. The rules submitted by the committees appointed at former meetings, and which had been adopted at a general meeting of the Exchange on July 15, 1874, were reconsidered at the meeting held on Wednesday last, and at the meeting held on Thursday were made the special order for Friday. The real matter involved was whether the railroads terminating at this port, after putting the grain received by rail on to boats, and placing the said boats alongside of outgoing ships, should be compelled to pay the expense of "elevating" the grain from the lighters to the ships, the expense of the latter operation being three-quarters of a cent per bushel.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Webster, already published, to place the charge for elevation against the grain and not against the railroads, and to enforce the other rules establishing the grades, were brought up yesterday morning and read.

Mr. Webster then addressed the meeting at some length. "Let us cease from controversy and have done with newspaper discussion. In the unity of our action depends our strength and the success of this important scheme. The 'rules' as originally proposed are assuredly a decided step in the march of progress and an emphatic measure for the public good."

Mr. Franklin Edson next addressed the meeting as follows: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: We have reconsidered the amendment which was made at a meeting of the grain trade, passed on July 15, 1874. In the first place I call your attention to the fact that on April 7, 1874, there was presented by a member of the Produce Exchange, a plan in writing, for the grading, and simplifying, and cheapening the handling of grain in this port. That communication was referred to a special committee of our own Exchange, gentlemen selected from among the best, as we supposed, and still suppose, they were, among the great receivers. The railway companies, at our suggestion, appointed a committee to confer with this committee of six members of the Exchange. This communication was considered three months.

One of the gentlemen who composed this committee was from the same office whence springs this obnoxious amendment, and during that whole three months not one word was said about that amendment or the elevation of grain from these warehouses. It is not at all probable that the author of that amendment allowed this communication to pass from his hands without knowing what it was, and it is not at all probable that the author of this amendment and of the minority report, and of this communication which appears in the papers of this morning, was entirely ignorant of the negotiations which were going on in that committee. Consequently I say I cannot understand, and I have studied it with all the intelligence I possess, why this matter of elevation was never mentioned during the three months. The railroad companies have refused to agree to this amendment. They have given us good reasons, as I think, for refusing. Now, Sir, I take it that these rules are perfectly acceptable to all the members of the Exchange in the grain trade, because they have adopted them with that amendment. I take it that they are all acceptable, provided the railroad companies agree with that amendment. This they have refused. Now, Sir, what do the gentlemen who oppose these rules claim? They simply claim nothing. I am mistaken, they say put this charge on the freight in one item. The railroad companies claim for good reasons that they can't do that. Then their opponents say we won't have the scheme at all if you can't present your bills so that we can put on our ledger so much for freight, instead of so much for freight and so much for elevation.

Mr. Kneeland spoke at length in favor of the grading plan, whose adoption, he said, would not have imposed a vast outlay of money upon the roads or any unnecessary expense upon the grain, but would have permitted the consolidation of small lots into grades, thus relieving the roads and the merchants from the delays and losses incident to the trade as now carried on. He enlarged on the advantages which it would open to the trade.

Mr. J. H. Herrick next spoke. He said: The advantages of this scheme to the Exchange have been enumerated so many times that I trust I may be excused in briefly running over them. First comes the question of guaranteed receipts. The objection has been raised that guaranteed receipts cannot be issued by the railways, but mark you how this plan is arranged. It specifically states that guaranteed receipts shall be furnished, subject to the wishes of the grain trade of this exchange; therefore it follows if a guaranteed receipt cannot be made which is satisfactory to this exchange, the scheme is nullified. Now as to the advantages of the guaranteed receipts. We are all too familiar with the losses on grain shipped by rail to need any discussion on it, but I believe when you begin to approach a point beyond which no stealing shall take place, you have gone a long way to the point of stopping stealing altogether, and I believe the largest loss by steakage occurs between the railway and the ship. Second, if the storage is found to be large between the elevator and the ship, very soon such pressure will be brought to bear that that storage will be reduced. Under these rules, there is to be no very large charge for overweight; double rates are charged now where there is an overplus. The attempt to overload cars is an injury to the commission man, because you can never tell how much grain you have, and the object of overloading by this system is taken away.

Now as to the time. Virtually seven days will be saved, and it requires no argument to tell you that seven days is often a lifetime in grain when prices are fluctuating. All the injuries incidental to selling without a sample are avoided by this system. Prompt deliveries are afforded also. We have all experienced more or less injury arising from inability to make deliveries quickly. They have argued on the other side that the railroads have gained so much that we should receive from them more than we have received; but it comes back to us if the railroad companies save money, transportation expenses are cheapened, and the object we are aiming at is increasing the traffic of this port. An objection is raised on the ground of grades. Now, mark the skill with which these rules were prepared. The whole system of grading is left to ourselves, and if we find it to our interest to make one grade or fifty grades or 100, the railroad companies have bound themselves to accept our action. Further, supposing a man has grain for which there is no grade; if his grain is not within the grades established it is kept in separate boats, and he receives his own grain.

Now, Sir, the question of elevation. There is no doubt in the minds of those who are familiar with this subject that the elevation, as at present charged, is too high. I am informed, and believe, that in some cases a rebate has been made to shippers. The elevator interest has the prosperity of our trade at heart as much as any one of us, and I have no doubt that, under proper representations, a great reduction can be made in this charge, and I submit it as a question that merchants and shippers should have left with them.

Now, Sir, I pass to the arguments. I had no information when this scheme was being evolved. I didn't know about it until about the 15th of July, when a gentleman said to me: "Do you know that the grading system is about to be knocked in the head? There is about to be a meeting, at which all the results will be upset." I went to the meeting to hear some arguments that would convince me it was best to defeat the grading plan. At that meeting there was no argument advanced except this one: "We believe we have given the companies so much advantage that, although we have made a bargain, it is our duty to hold back until they give us something more than they have agreed to. I raised a protest against such action, but was the only one who did so, because I suppose the whole results were not generally understood. The great difficulty has been that those gentlemen who are anxious and desirous to wait, have shifted and altered the issue. I maintain that the question of what "lighterage free" means, is not raised in these rules. That cargoes shipped by lake should expressly be exempt from the action of this grading scheme, shows that their intention was properly to leave this question of elevation out of consideration. The whole question has been altered by the opponents of the present grading scheme stating that it is an outrage to allow this charge of three-quarters of a cent to exist; but these gentlemen have allowed this to go on for six years, and will allow it to go on until the custom is rendered so strong by precedent that it will be impossible to break it up. But there is nothing, I am sure, to prevent these gentlemen banding together to-day to break it up. I believe when the railroad companies have adopted this scheme they will agree that that position is no longer tenable.

Now, as to the opponents of this scheme. I believe, Sir, we have reached a point in this argument when we should wipe away any masked batteries, and the like, and look the question straight in the face. When I find gentlemen advocating a course of action and not prepared to give any arguments in favor of their position, I hold they are fighting from a vantage ground which it is our duty to discover. I hold our opponents are composed of two classes. One rests purely on a question of false pride raised on a false issue, but I believe comprising much intelligence, for I believe there is an old maxim that pride very frequently accompanies ability. But, should a question of pride stand in the way of a great reform? It is not for the Produce Exchange to allow it to interfere with it. Now, Sir, I touch the other interest, and I believe it has been the moving, the most powerful reason that has been given thus far. I speak of vested interests. I mean the warehouses in Brooklyn. We must conclude that on the adoption of this scheme it will lead to the erection of elevators at the termini of the railways; and that means opposition to their vested interests. I have no way of judging what men mean except by their action, and we have found in the discussion of this question, ranged on the side of anti-progress, gentlemen who hold large vested interests in Brooklyn. Now, Sir, I come to our duties. I believe, Sir, that never before in the history of this trade has it been found that the representatives of the railways were willing to step down and consult with the merchants. The railway people, trusting to what we print in our charter, namely, that we expect to be governed by "just and equitable principles of the trade," were willing to come and consult with us, expecting fair and just and equitable treatment; and when everything was perfected a new thing was offered them, and the only excuse given them was "We have given you so much that the bargain is not a fair one and we shall not ratify it until you give us more."

The hour of noon having arrived, the vote was taken on the adoption of the resolutions offered by Mr. Webster, and on a *viva voce* vote were carried unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned, having, in the opinion of the members of the Exchange, carried the most important measure ever placed before that body.

CENTENNIAL PROSPECTS.

OPENING OF THE NEW-YORK HEAD-QUARTERS—THE BOARD OF FINANCE—WHAT THE STATES ARE DOING—ORGANIZATIONS IN ALL THE LARGE CITIES.

The New-York head-quarters of the Centennial Exhibition managers were opened for business yesterday, on the second floor of the St. Nicholas Hotel, under the supervision of ex-Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, who is financial agent of the Commission. Gov. Bigler is assisted in the management of the agency's affairs by Mr. N. M. Beckwick, Charles H. Marshall, and Orestes Cleveland, and the Board of Finance is composed as follows: Abram S. Hewitt, Thomas H. Dudley, John Price Wetherill, John Wannamaker, N. P. Shortridge, and Edward T. Steel. Among the members of the Advisory Committee are Peter Cooper, John Taylor Johnston, William E. Dodge, James M. Brown, S. B. Chittenden, Jonathan Ogden, William L. Strong, Frederick S. Winston, William L. Pomeroy, Julius Tiemann, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Eugene Kelly, L. P. Morton, George T. Hope, Theodore Roosevelt, Frederick P. James, A. P. Darling, and Samuel Hawk.

A number of persons called during the day, including several mechanics seeking information as to the time the construction of the Centennial buildings would be begun. Four subscriptions were received up to 4 o'clock, amounting in all to $6,000. This agency is expected to be more than an auxiliary official head-quarters, as it will also be one of the chief points at which the most effective measures will be used to induce parties to exhibit and purchase stock. Mr. Bigler will remain permanently at its head, and it is intended that a number of the members of the Board of Finance shall be present at stated periods. Mr. Bigler stated to a TIMES reporter that from present manifestations of activity throughout the country, and assurances of great preparations of foreign countries to participate in the International Exhibition, the managers have become strongly impressed with the necessity of using the most vigorous efforts to raise the capital requisite to complete the preparations now in progress. All the European Governments of any prominence, except Russia, have accepted the invitation of the President to be represented and take part in the services of opening, on the Fourth of July, 1876, of the centennial anniversary of the nation's independence. And what is more gratifying, each foreign Government has selected the most distinguished public men to represent its interests. All the Governments on this side, Mr. Bigler states, have also accepted the invitation to participate, and the majority have appropriated money for the purpose, and appointed commissioners and ministers to attend. It is not the intention of the managers to petition Congress for material aid to carry out the preparations, but only to do certain things which the corporation cannot effect itself, such as to provide a sufficient police guard and the tokens of award to exhibitors.

The establishment of a headquarters in this City, where the necessary information will be furnished to the public, is believed by Mr. Bigler to be the consequence of the imposing proportions which the great enterprise has of late assumed. One of the chief reasons for its establishment is that the directors are convinced that the aid and countenance of New-York is indispensable. They are firmly convinced now that a failure of the individual States to do what the General Government promised would draw upon the country lasting reproach, and be the means of practically excluding Americans from future foreign exhibitions. What it is proposed to do here will also be done in all cities of any prominence except those in the extreme South. Organizations composed of influential men have been started in Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, San Francisco, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland, and many of the small towns and cities; and it is hoped that when business revives the necessary amount of capital will be promptly secured. Owing to recent remarkable mining developments in California and Nevada, it is expected that both of those States will contribute far in advance of the capital asked of them.

THE RICARDO TRIAL.

SUMMING UP OF THE COUNSEL—CHARGE OF JUDGE BARKALOW—THE JURY RETIRE.

The trial of Dr. Norton C. Ricardo for assaulting Walter Schaefer with intent to kill was resumed yesterday morning in the Passaic County Court, Judge Barkalow presiding. At the opening of court, Judge Barkalow inquired if counsel desired to make any application to suspend the Supreme Court rule limiting the time of summing up to two hours on each side. No application was made, but Mr. Dixon made a brief statement of the points of law upon which the defense intended to place reliance. Counsel then proceeded to sum up, Mr. Tuttle opening for the prosecution. He was followed by Mr. Evans and Mr. Jonathan Dixon for the defense, and District Attorney Woodruff delivered the closing address for the prosecution. At the close of Mr. Woodruff's speech Judge Barkalow charged the jury. He said the court did not consider it necessary, and would not enter into any extended review of the testimony. Under the indictment the defendant could be convicted of either an assault with intent to kill or a simple assault, or he could be acquitted of both. The only evidence to which he desired to call the special attention of the jury was that relating to the administering of morphine powders. It would be an assault with intent to kill for a physician to leave sufficient powders to kill a child, if they were taken as prescribed by him, but only a simple assault if it was done through gross ignorance. The jury must then inquire, first, what the prescriptions of Dr. Ricardo were, and second, what his motives might have been. Two or three of the powders shown in evidence would have killed the patient if given at intervals of fifteen or twenty minutes. The jury must decide whether Mrs. Schaefer's or Dr. Ricardo's testimony, as regarded the prescriptions, was the most reliable. Dr. Watson's testimony bearing on this point should also be considered. The assault consisted in the effort to have the morphine administered in undue quantities. If the jury concluded that no directions had been given by Dr. Ricardo to administer morphine every thirty minutes they might acquit him; if they thought he had given those directions, they must examine into his motives and previous character to see whether such directions were given through ignorance or with murderous intent. At 3:35 o'clock the case was given to the jury and they retired.

The jury brought in a verdict convicting the Doctor of simple assault, the penalty of which is a fine of from $1 to $3,000, without imprisonment.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Yesterday morning about 5:30 o'clock as three heavily loaded freight trains on the Erie Railway were nearing the station at Hohokus, N. J., the engine attached to the leading train became disabled and suddenly stopped. The second train was moving with great rapidity, and the engineer, finding that a collision was inevitable, jumped from the engine, expecting his fireman would follow. The latter was unable to do so, and was crushed to death between the locomotive and the tender. The debris took fire immediately afterward, and the greater portion of the trains and their contents were destroyed.

A cattle train on the Hudson River Railroad ran off the track near Poughkeepsie, yesterday morning. One car was overturned and several animals were killed.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB ROBBED.

It was reported to Inspector Speight, at Police Headquarters last night, that A. P. Evans, book-keeper for the Army and Navy Club, residing at No. 21 West Twenty-seventh street, had absconded with $550, part of the funds of the club. A general alarm was sent out to all the Police stations ordering his arrest, and the case was placed in the hands of the Central Office detectives.

A CENTURY UNDER ONE SIGN.

In the Boston *Transcript* we read: In 1770 William Williams carried on the nautical instrument business in King, now State street, having as a sign an image called "Admiral Vernon." In 1794 Samuel Thaxter, who married his niece, succeeded him, and carried on the business in his own name thirty years. Then, taking in his son as partner, the style of the firm was changed to S. Thaxter & Son, under which name it has been continued the last fifty-one years at No. 125 State street, corner of Broad street. Samuel Thaxter Cushing, grandson of S. Thaxter, has been connected with the business thirty-eight years, and for the last thirty years the only surviving partner. For all that time the "Admiral," with his quadrant, has stood guard, and stands guard now, on State street.

THE RIVAL BABIES.

THRILLING INCIDENT OF THE RECENT BABY-SHOW IN DETROIT.

From the Detroit Post.

Uncle Luther Beecher's grand co-operative baby-show, which was to have been one of the features of the poultry and dog exposition at the Young Men's Hall, is not visible to the naked eye as yet, but it came very near making a start on Saturday afternoon. Two women with babies entered the parlor set aside for the little popsey-wopseys, and, taking seats on opposite sides of the room, proceeded to stare at each other coldly and suspiciously. One was a tall female with auburn hair, and the other was a little lump of a women with very black eyes and a determined look. Although they were alone in the room, neither spoke, but they commenced to unpack their offspring.

The auburn-haired lady finally produced from the midst of innumerable wrappings a pale, scrawny-looking infant, wearing considerable gold chain and an expression of settled melancholy. The other baby was a chip of the old block, so to speak—a corpulent cherub, with puffy cheeks and big eyes, who proceeded to suck its fat thumbs with much composure.

The silence was becoming oppressive when the tall woman broke it. She remarked, with affected solicitude:

"What is the matter with your baby, mum? The poor little thing looks quite unwell."

The little woman's black eyes snapped, but she answered with forced composure: "Minerva Geraldine was never sick a day in her life, Madame, and she is sixteen months and ten days old. Has your little one been ailing long?"

The tall woman's hair began to rise up, but she pretended to be looking to see where the pin was pricking her sad-faced babe, and made no reply. Presently she wound the infant's gold chain around her finger in an abstracted manner so that the other would see.

The rival mother produced a coral necklace with a blue locket, and carelessly clasped it about Minerva Geraldine's neck.

Then the other in tones of alarm exclaimed, "Why, Alphonso, have you lost your little gold ring?" Alphonso, who was about thirteen months old, vouchsafed no reply, but only looked sad, and his mother, after a brief search, produced the ring from a needle-case, and with a glance of triumph, forced it on his finger.

The little woman was pale, but compressed her lips with stern determination. Reaching down into her basket she brought out a silver mug and a wax doll with real hair. She trembled with excitement, for she had shown her full hand. She won; the silver mug settled it.

"Did you intend to put that overgrown monstrosity on exhibition here?" inquired the fiery-haired female, glaring wildly at her rival.

"Why don't you hire out your living skeleton to a side-show?" screamed the little woman, her eyes snapping with rage.

"Woman!"

"Creature!"

It looked as if there might be bloodshed, and a humane reporter, who had overheard the wrangle, rushed in to interfere.

"Is my babe a living skeleton?"

"Is my little darling a monstrosity?"

Both interrogations rang out simultaneously with a shriliness that drowned the yelping of the canines and the crowing of the prize roosters in the next department.

"Ladies," said he, with an expression of great solicitude, "they are both angels. But for heaven's sake do not detain me, for I have just been exposed to the scarlet fev—"

And each exasperated female clutched up her baby and nursing-bottle and basket, and bounced out.

LARK EDGE, THE DRIVER.

A KENTUCKY STORY OF SOME TOUGHNESS—HOW HE AND HIS STAGE WENT OVER A THIRTY-FEET BLUFF.

There is much of romantic adventure still connected with stage-coach travel, says the Stanford (Ky.) *Journal*, in regions as yet untrod by the "iron horse," and many narrow escapes from death, many toils and hardships, exposures to Summer sun and wintry blast, are crowded into the life of the hardy Jehu, who, four-in-hand, conducts the lumbering coach through narrow gorges, over the high passes, and steep defiles of South-eastern Kentucky. To travelers over the route from Stanford to Somerset, the name of Lark Edge is familiar. Lark is a character that Bret Harte would be proud to immortalize. His last adventure showed him possessed of an heroic courage that many who have gained glory at the cannon's mouth cannot boast. A few days since as the Somerset coach was descending the pass known as Hall's Gap, in charge of the noted driver, Lark, one of the leading horses got his tail over the lines, and became vicious and unruly. Lark thought of his three passengers—one a lady—and took prompt measures to stop that nonsense. In the effort to stop the team, the lines broke, and left the driver apparently a lost mariner. The leaders headed for the bluff, and after them lumbered the coach with its precious freight. Those who had traveled the road know the danger of a plunge over the bluff at this point. The gentlemen passengers jumped out, and one of them seized a wheel and succeeded in checking the coach a moment, while the other assisted the lady to alight. In another second, the frightened team were on the verge of the precipice, and before them a perpendicular plunge of thirty feet. The passengers called to the driver to jump and save himself. This he refused to do, saying: "Good by, friends, I guess I'll go with 'em, and see how they looks down thar!" And down he went. The passengers went to the scene of the wreck as soon as the descent could be effected, expecting to find the mangled remains of poor Lark, intermingled with horse ears, legs and tails; but Lark wasn't that kind of a fellow. He had hastily selected the softest place on a big flat rock, and there he sat, crying as if with a broken heart. He actually shed tears of commiseration for his poor horses, proving that his heart was far softer than other parts of his organization. Upon investigation it was found that the horses, though considerably bruised, were not mortally injured. The coach had suffered injuries, but, with the aid of the passengers, was placed upon its wheels, and repaired sufficiently to finish the trip, and the whole party took up its sad march toward town. Among the articles of freight were 1,000 dozen eggs, which Lark fears are injured from their rapid transit through the air.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR THE HARBOR OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

The Superintendent of the Coast Survey has issued the following sailing directions for St. Augustine Harbor:

Lieut. R. D. Hitchcock, United States Navy, Assistant Coast Survey, commanding steamer Endeavor, reports the channel into St. Augustine Harbor, Fla., greatly improved of late, and that a depth of ten feet can be carried over the bar at mean low water, and forwards the following sailing directions:

It must be stated, however, that the channel over the bar at this harbor is subject to changes, depending greatly on the strength and frequency of storms blowing upon the coast. The present condition of this channel may continue for a year or for but a few months. Strangers are therefore cautioned not to attempt to enter without a pilot.

St. Augustine Harbor must be approached in not less than six fathoms of water until the old light-tower shows a little to the northward of the new light-house, with the keeper's old dwelling between them, bearing west by south one-half south. This range leads up to the outer bar, or entering buoy. The course in leads close to the buoy, passing on either side of it in nineteen feet of water, and then the course for the inner-bar buoy is south-west by south, and leads close to the northward of it, carrying not less than ten feet at mean low water over the bar, the mean rise of tide being 4.3 feet. From the inner-bar buoy the course turns gradually to the southward to clear the "middle ground," making out on the north side of the channel, until the old tower and new light-house are open about a quarter of a point. It then leads well over to the sand island on the south side of the entrance, follows its shore until the old tower bears west half south, and the new light-house west of south, half south, when the depth will be twenty-six feet, and the course turns gradually to the northward until the tower and the light-house are in range on a bearing of south-west, one-eighth west. Thence the course is north-west half north for the harbor channel.

MURDER OF TWO COLLEGE GRADUATES

A recent issue of the Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph* gives the particulars of the alleged murder in Louisiana of two graduates of Dartmouth College. These two men, it says, were college mates; one, A. B. Long, a talented, strong-hearted young man, graduated in 1858; the other, Frank W. Perkins, was still in college when the rebellion broke out, and at the first call for troops, enlisted and went with the Second Regiment to battle for his country. He was the first soldier Dartmouth sent to the war. When the war closed, Long, having read law and been admitted to the Bar, was in New-Orleans, and for a time his friends at the North heard of him as justifying all the bright promise of his college days. Afterward he was appointed to a judicial position in the city. Still later the news came that he had committed suicide by cutting his throat in his own office. This report in time reached his old friend Perkins, who by his ability and integrity had come to be the agent of a line of steam-ships running between St. Louis and New-Orleans, and he went to New-Orleans to investigate the report. Arriving there, he learned that Long, instead of committing suicide, had been murdered in cold blood by a band of White Leaguers to whom he had become obnoxious by reason of some of his judicial findings. It was also learned that no attempt had been made to discover his murderers, and that the whole White League organization was glorying over this summary removal of a hated Radical. Upon learning these facts Perkins published a card offering a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of those who had committed the murder, and in less than a week he was hunted down and shot, and his corpse kicked into the street.

FASHION GOSSIP.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS—EVENING AND HOUSE DRESSES.

BLACK FOR EVENING WEAR—THE RAGE FOR PASSEMENTERIE—NEW COMBINATIONS.

Evening dresses are at present almost the only kind of dress touched upon by the fashion compilers. Novel toilets of the sort are, however, always furnished by their exertions. The latest idea is black for evening dresses. This is a very useful style, and a toilet can, by its adoption, be made in a very economical manner. Ladies have always on hand a number of light-colored satins which are too much soiled for wear. By having one of these dyed, as satin dyes beautifully, it can be made up into a skirt and draped handsomely with black tulle. A scarf of black silk, with silver interwoven, fastened at the side, can with advantage be used with such a dress. To complete the toilet, a waist is made to correspond with the scarf. Another dress in black satin may be made by placing over a black satin skirt two skirts of black tulle of equal length, and perfectly plain; a short distance up the tulle skirt is placed Chantilly lace, with but little fullness; the lace is then taken straight up each side in shell form; a very narrow jet trimming covers the sewing. Two long sprays of roses in various colors fall from each side of the basque over the skirt, and are fastened to the lace, but they must be so arranged as not to draw the lace. The waist is of black satin; has a closed square basque, and is cut, in front and at the back, square in the neck. A fringe of chenille and jet trims the neck and basque. Two large loops and ends fall at the back from under the basque.

A stylish toilet may be made of orange-colored faille and white lace. The long train is made of faille without trimming; the front of the skirt has a deep plaited flounce, with a ruched heading. The apron is made of white Spanish tulle, draped at the back and fastened together with long flowing ends; a wide corn-colored ribbon falls on these lace ends, with a bouquet over it. The low-necked waist has long points, and laces at the back; it is ornamented with a bertha, made of puffed blonde and corn-colored ribbon; a garland of mixed flowers crosses from the shoulder in a bias to the side, and then falls over the skirt. The opera cloak suitable for use with this dress is made of white cashmere in mantilla form; it is surrounded and trimmed with Oriental galloon, the ground of which is black with worked figures in golden thread; tassels to match depend from the galloon.

A ball dress may consist of taffetas made into a plain train, with a quadruple plait at the back. The front is trimmed with a plaited crape flounce, and above is a deep knife-plaited piece scolloped at the bottom, and finished at the top with three ruchings; above the scollops is placed a galloon called filet Venetien. This galloon is beaded, and here and there are placed over it variegated pinks. The tunic is long and made of crape. It is surrounded by a puffing, from which falls a deep piece of Bruges lace; the top of the puffing, as also that of the lace, has a beaded Venetien filet galloon, with pinks placed at equal distances. This tunic must be wide enough to take up across the front in the form of a short, rounded apron, and then to fall gracefully in a drapery over the skirt. The pointed corsage is cut heart-shaped in front and at the back, and ornamented with a bertha-fichu of crape, trimmed like the remainder of the dress.

A pleasing effect is obtained by combining blue velvet with white faille and white crape. The underskirt is finished in front with a deep flounce of faille, surrounded by a puffing; the train is plain. The white crape apron is surrounded by two deep pieces of white lace. The back of the low-necked waist is made of velvet, as are also the sides, where it forms a rounded basque, which falls over the skirt in long square flaps, like those of a mantilla. These flaps are lined with white silk, and turned back in the form of a revers; a white lace surrounds the whole flap. The bottom of the back of the velvet basque has three rows of lace, one falling over the other; the front of the waist is of white faille; the neck is finished with two velvet berthas, which are covered at the sides by the revers. A bunch of roses and leaves are on the side of the revers.

An opera cloak, made in mantilla form of white matelasse, is very elegant. It is bordered with swan's down, and has white ribbon bows placed each side.

Passementerie has attained perfection. There are insertions and laces in passementerie, with jet beads intermixed; garlands standing in relievo in imitation of leaves, flowers, and fruits; figures are used in different sizes to trim the front pieces of waists, in imitation of rich embroidery; there are also handsome appliqués placed on the back or shoulders of the garment. Macarons with jet pendents make elegant trimming; they are either placed in graduated lengths on the back of the waist, and on the bulgare plait of the dress, or are intermixed with the lace. In short, passementerie and jet are all the present rage.

A blue faille dress, very suitable for house wear, is made with the large quadruple plait in the back; down the front is a piece plaited crosswise, and lined with light blue; this is fastened down to the skirt a short distance from the border, in order that the two pieces which form the headings each side—being sewed down at regular distances, forming a shell-shaped trimming—shall show the light-blue faille lining. The plain waist has a basque; it is worked with blue steel beads. The sleeves are open at the wrist, and finished with a small ruffle, with light-blue cordings.

Another dress adapted to the same purpose may be made in Havane color, embroidered with chestnut-colored silk. The front of the skirt has crosswise shirrs divided by three small lengthwise puffs. These shirrs terminate in irregular points, called *dents de soie*, (*anglice* "saw teeth;") these points fall in the folds of a flounce, which is put on in large flutings. At the back of the skirt there are two flounces with headings, and at the bottom of these flounces is a narrow knife-plaited ruffle. The apron is embroidered and finished with scollops, from which falls a fringe of silk and chenille. A wide loop and end fall at the back, which is not puffed up. The waist has a rounded basque, and is embroidered to correspond with the apron. The sleeves are tight and embroidered on the outside; the neck is also embroidered.

MRS. FITCH'S JEWELS.

The Collector's office in the Custom-house was again besieged yesterday by curious persons anxious to obtain a glimpse at the Khedive's wedding present to Gen. Sherman's daughter. Many of the visitors were ladies. The throng was so great that business for a time was suspended, and at length, weary of the disturbance, Deputy Collector Lydecker ordered the doors locked, and subsequently sent the casket containing the jewels to the Treasury for safe-keeping. They cannot be delivered to the consignees until Congress passes a bill exempting them from duty, or until the duties (which will be enormous) be paid. For that reason they will probably not grace the show-windows of Tiffany's for the present.

THE FARMER AND THE TINKER.

The Xenia (Ohio) *Torchlight* relates this little story: "An old gentleman living near here was called upon a short time since by a clock tinkerer, who examined our old friend's clock and pronounced it out of order. The old gentleman said that it was good enough for him and the old woman, and he would not have it fixed, but it was insisted upon, and finally he agreed to keep the tinkerer and his horse all night in recompense for the necessary repairs to the old house clock. The clock proved to need more repairs than was at first expected, and in addition to the night's lodging seventy-five cents was demanded. The old gentleman objected to this, and began to count up what he had already given his lodger. 'First, there was your supper—' 'But stop,' says the tinkerer, 'you asked me to eat supper, and consequently can't charge me for that.' Says the old man, 'You asked me to fix my clock, consequently you can't charge me for that. So we are square on the supper and clock, and you owe me for your lodging and breakfast.' The old man was ahead. The matter was finally compromised by the old man paying twenty-five cents, and the young man departed, muttering something about Grangers."

AN ENCOUNTER WITH A BEAR.

A letter from Canton, Penn., to the Elmira *Advertiser*, says that J. R. and J. H. Mattson, two young men from Chautauqua County, N. Y., who came to Canton a few days ago for a fox hunt, had an encounter with a native bruin, which came very near terminating in the death of the former. The two young men proceeded to South Mountain, a distance of seven miles south-east of Canton, and after an unsuccessful day's hunt were returning to town, when they suddenly came upon an unlooked for game—"the bear." They both fired, but being in haste, and probably a little excited, they succeeded only in wounding bruin, who, in return, made a fierce charge on his tormentors, putting them to flight. They had proceeded but a short distance when J. R. stumbled and fell, giving the bear a chance to reach him. J. H. turning, fired three shots from his breech-loading rifle, which laid the bear lifeless, but not until he had torn the clothing from J. R., and inflicted several bad wounds. The bear is said to have weighed 395 pounds as shot.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,

57th st., near 8th av.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
MORNING SERVICE at 11,
"The Power of a Soul to Ruin Itself."
EVENING, at 7:45,
"The Reality and Power of Sympathy."

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector.

Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Children's Church at 3 P. M.

Rev. Kingston Goddard, D. D., of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will—D. V.—preach in the evening.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Services Sunday, Jan. 31. Dr. Thomson's Bible Class, 5 o'clock. Young men's meeting at 6:30 o'clock. Service of Song, with cornet and organ accompaniment, 7:30 o'clock. Address to young men at 8 o'clock, by Rev. Leigh Richmond Smith, of Princeton Theological Seminary. Young men's meetings—On Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, Lecture Room; Saturday evening at 9 o'clock, Parlors. Meetings for special prayer every day at 3:30 o'clock in the Lecture Room, led by City Pastors and laymen.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Dr. Bellows, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning, at 11 A. M., Jan. 31. Subject—"Humility as the Secret of Happiness."
In the evening, at 7:45, Dr. Bellows will begin a course of sermons on "Family Life and the Training of Children." Subject Sunday evening—"Obstacles to Domestic Happiness and Household Training in our Age and National Circumstances." Seats free.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts., Rev. William D. Thompson, Pastor.—Preaching by the Pastor at 10:30 A. M. At 7:30 P. M. the children of the Five Points' Mission will give a service of song. Young peoples' prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free.

ABBOTT, REV. WM. P., PASTOR OF WASHington Square Methodist Episcopal Church. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by Rev. Dr. Hurst, of Drew Theological Seminary. Young peoples' prayer meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector wil preach in the morning.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Sunday, Jan. 31, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 o'clock.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH; free for all: preaching morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. George O. Phelps.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, EAST 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Rev. William H. Thomas, Pastor,
will preach
Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davis, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Strangers are always welcome.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday. Morning subject—"Beginning at Jerusalem"—Our City Mission Work. Evening subject—"The Good Fight." Scriptural baptism administered. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson av., corner 35th st.—Sunday, Jan. 31, morning service at 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service at 3:30. Rev. Wm. P. Pearce, Minister in charge, will preach in the morning, and Rev. Wm. A. Holbrook, of Scarsdale, in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.—Second sermon in the series of afternoon sermons, by Rev. Dr. Howland, preparatory to Lent. Sexagesima Sunday, Jan. 31—"Jacob Wrestling with the Angel." Services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

CHRISTIANITY AND SOCIAL MORALS.—The next sermon in the course will be given on Sunday evening in Christ Church, 5th av., corner 35th st., by Rev. R. Heber Newton. Subject—"The Morals of Trade." Services commence at 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park av. and 34th st.—Rev. W. R. Alger will preach at 11 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning—"The Monotony of Superstition and Variety in True Religion." Evening—"The Three Degrees of Honesty and their Motives."

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter.

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

COOPER UNION.—CITY MISSION SERVICES.—Rev. Dr. John Hall will preach in the hall of the Cooper Union, to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free. All made welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE (Free Episcopal), 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV. BEtween 13th and 14th sts., Rev. F. Bottome, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching 10:30 A. M., and sermon 7:30 P. M. to young men. Strangers always welcome.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services—morning, 10:30; afternoon, 3:30.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,

28th st., near Broadway.
Rev. D. A. VAN BUSKIRK, Pastor,
Will preach at 10:30 A. M.
Subject: "Christian Faith—Its Basis and its Object."
And at 7:30 P. M.
Subject, "The Obedience of Faith."
You are cordially invited.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, Rev. M. S. Terry, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"The Book with Seven Seals." Sermon in the evening by S. D. Brown, D. D.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 46th st.—Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Services commence at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial invitation to all.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. L. H. King, D. D.; at 7:30 P. M. by Rev. Matthew Hale Smith. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free; all welcome.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 31st inst., holy communion at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer at 10:30. Children's service at 3 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 329 West 37th st.—Rev. T. S. La Due, of Brooklyn, will preach on Sunday next at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2. Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Seats free. The public invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND 4th av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Pastor will preach morning and evening. Concert in aid of the church by the Hutchinsons, Tuesday evening, Feb. 2. Admission 30 cents.

GRACE BAPTIST CHAPEL, NO. 405 WEST 29th st.—Preaching, morning, 10:30, by Rev. Robert Cameron, Pastor; afternoon, 3 o'clock, children's meeting, addresses by Rev. Reuben Jeffery, D. D., of Brooklyn, Rev. Mr. Vail, and others, singing led by Theo. E. Perkins, Esq.; evening, 7:30, laymen's meeting; speakers, A. R. Wetmore, Henry Taylor, LL.D., C. B. Stout, B. E. Wetmore, N. Elliot, Allan Hay, W. C. King, and others.

HAS THE TIME COME?—BISHOP SNOW, of the Second Advent Church, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Twenty-three Hundred Days and the Cleansing of the Sanctuary."

JANE STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Rev. Fletcher Hamblin, Pastor.—Preaching on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Revival meetings every evening during the week. We welcome all to our church.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. N. Morris, of Newburg, N. Y., will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Claims to be Priest and King over Conscience." Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Bible-class at 4 P. M.

LEXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d st., Dr. J. B. Wakely, Pastor.—Services on Sabbath, all day, by Halsted Praying Band. Seats free. All are invited.

MISSIONARY WORK AMONG THE INDIANS.—Owing to the unfavorable weather last week, and the illness of Father Wilbur, another meeting will be held in the Collegiate Reformed Church, corner of 48th st. and 5th av., (Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Pastor,) on Sabbath evening next, at 7:30 o'clock. Father Wilbur, of Washington Territory; E. C. Boudinot, of the Cherokee Nation; Rev. Dr. Ferris, and others, will make addresses. The narration of the recent progress in civilizing and Christianizing the various Indian tribes will be found deeply interesting.

MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM, INSPIRAtional speaker, delivers her closing lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at their hall, No. 57 West 33d st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Services 10:30 and 7:30. Morning subject—"Conviction of Sin," repeated by request. Evening subject—"Repentance," the fourth of a series of sermons on "The Salvation of the Soul." Young people's meeting at 7 o'clock.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIAtion.—The "Primary" class this day as usual; also, the "Superintendent's" class next Tuesday. The "Normal" class, conducted by Dr. John H. Vincent, next Friday evening in the chapel of Dr. Crosby's church. All teachers are invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, cor. Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited. Frederick G. Bedney, Esq., will address our Sunday-school Temperance Society at 2 P. M. Good singing. Come and hear him.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—YE GRAND CONcerte, in ancient costume, by Father Gabe's Singin Schoole, in the Thirtieth Street M. E. Church, between 8th and 9th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2. Tickets 50 cents.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor, Madison av., corner of 53d st.—Sermon at 11 A. M. by the Pastor. Lord's Supper at 4 P. M. Praise-meeting, for congregational singing, at 7:30 P. M., to which all are invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on Sabbath morning and evening. Morning subject—"The Second Coming of Christ." Evening—"The People We Meet"—repeated by request. Services at 10:30 and 7:30.

REV. MARVIN R. VINCENT, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Covenant, (Presbyterian,) corner Park av. and 35th st., on Sunday, 31st inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Preparatory lecture on Friday, Feb. 5, 7:45 P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF SEVENTH Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near the Cooper Institute, will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) morning, on "The Best Investment," and evening, on "The Desperate Effort." Seats all free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the First Mission Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., Sunday morning and evening. The ordinance of baptism will be administered after the evening sermon. All seats free.

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Half hour prayer-meeting in the lecture-room at close of evening service.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—High mass in the Sclavonic language by Rev. Father Nicholas Bjerring, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. A choir composed of Russian gentlemen will sing during the service. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. R. M. HATFIELD, D. D., WILL PREACH Sunday, in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The public invited.

REV. WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, D. D., WILL preach at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner 57th st., Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; Rev. H. D. Ganse, Pastor, at 11 A. M.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services: Celebration at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer at 9; litany and celebration (choral) at 10:30. Children's service at 3 P. M. Evening prayer (choral) at 7:30 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INstitute, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow, (Sunday,) by Elder C. Barker at 10:30 A. M., on the "Speedy Coming of Christ;" at 3 P. M., Prof. Delaunay, from the Catacombs of Rome, will lecture on the "Only Hope of the Martyrs," which he will illustrate by large maps.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30; Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing-school, 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av., Rev. JAMES M. KING, Pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Bible school at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. FREE CHURCH. ALL ARE WELCOME.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14TH st., near 6th av.—Rev. J. H. Munro will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. S. M. Hamilton at 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT MEETINGS.—COLLEGE Hall, 23d st. and 2d av. Sundays at 3 P. M. Jan. 31, Elder William Shepherd, of Newark, N. J., preaches. Subject, "The Messiah or Coming Man and his Times."

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Free seats. Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M., and for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. Other days at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—SERvices at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., will preach.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,

2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning:
"THE INCREDULITY OF THOMAS."
Evening:
"PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES."
Young men and strangers cordially invited.

THE NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL City Mission Society will hold the first of a series of monthly meetings at Calvary Chapel on next Sunday evening, Jan. 31, at 7:30 o'clock. The object is to give particular information about the work of the society in the public institutions of the City and adjacent islands. One of the missionaries will be present to make a brief statement of his own work, and short and interesting addresses may also be expected from well-known gentlemen of the clergy and laity. All interested in this peculiar and important work are invited to attend. N. B.—No collection.
C. T. WOODRUFF, Superintendent, &c.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE House of Mercy, will be held at Trinity Chapel, West 25th st., near 5th av., on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 7:30 P. M. Sermon by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.

WORSHIP.

Rev. W. W. Andrews will continue his Sunday evening lectures at the Catholic Apostolic Church in 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Sunday, on "Early Christian Worship."
Feb. 7—"Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Worship."
Feb. 14—"Present Movements Toward the Reviving of Worship." At 7:30 P. M.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner of West 11th st. and Waverley place.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector, will preach morning and evening. Evening—Sermon to young men. Services and lectures on the Book of Common Prayer on Wednesday evenings.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church.—Preaching to-morrow, by the Pastor, Rev. John Kirkpatrick, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

WANTED.—A PRECENTOR FOR WEST FORTY-fourth Street United Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs.; and the individual when elected, will be expected to become a member of the church. Apply to Mr. JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 526 West 47th st.

PEWS AND CUSHIONS.—A LOT OF PEWS and Cushions for sale cheap. Inquire of A. K. BRYANS, No. 729 8th av.

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The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
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OHIO..................Jan. 21 | MANHATTAN.....Feb. 11
PENNSYLVANIA....Jan. 28 | INDIANA..........Feb. 18

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Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
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Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
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GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
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From Philadelphia. | From New York.
Nederland..........Jan. 27 | Switzerland,..........Feb. 26
Vaderland..........Feb. 2 |
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. | For New York.
Nederland,..........Feb. 14 |
Vaderland..........March 10 | Switzerland,..........Feb. 2
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60
Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
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These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 2.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS Thursday, Feb. 21.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
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Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

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FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and other groves. MARTIN & KOSKELL, No. 111 South st.

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BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. For sailings after February the saloon rates will be $80 and $100, gold.
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JAVA.......WED., Feb. 3 | ABYSSINIA...WED., Feb. 27
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FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
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CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
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TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, Tues. Jan. 26, 9 A. M. | Erin, Sat., Feb. 13, 10:30 A. M.
Spain....Sat., Feb. 6, 3 P. M. | Italy....Sat., Feb. 20, 3 P. M.
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CANADA..........Saturday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.
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FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
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R. LOWDEN, Agent,
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CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
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ANDES..........Feb. 23.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
CLARIBEL..........Feb. 13.
ATLAS..........March 4.
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CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Feb. 4
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ (new)..........Thursday, Feb. 18
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 16
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 9
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 20 and March 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. LADEWIGS, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

HARNESS, SADDLERY, AND HORSE CLOTHING.—Large stock, great variety, and the lowest prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

TRUCK AND WAGON FACTORY.—ONE AND two horse trucks on hand, made in the best manner; orders attended to promptly.
W. WESTERFIELD, No. 177 Prince st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

$5 TO $6 PER WEEK.—GOOD BOARD, with pleasant rooms; single rooms $6, ladies, $4, with every home comfort; parlor with free use of piano; hot and cold water, baths, &c.; English family. No. 353 West 35th st.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., elegantly furnished room on first floor, with every convenience, to let without board to gentleman; references.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS OFF Broadway.—A private family will let an elegant suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without private table. Also other room.

ONE PARLOR FLOOR, NEWLY FITTED UP, with private table; house and appointments unexceptionable; references exchanged. No. 67 West 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 385 5TH AV.

Miss Bushnell has now ready a parlor floor, private table; references exchanged.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Desirable rooms to let, with or without private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—FRONT rooms on third floor; newly furnished; with or without board.

TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, large and small, for gentlemen. No. 89 Macdougal st.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A THIRD STORY, sunny room to let, with board, to gentlemen; best references given and required.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—TWO HALL ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.—TO LET, TWO rooms connecting, on second floor, with board.

NO. 312 14TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A FEW nicely furnished rooms at moderate prices.

BOARD WANTED.

BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A COMFORTable room, with board; location east side, between 14th and 34th streets. References exchanged. Terms must be moderate. Address L. E. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, two rooms and board in a private family, on or near 5th av.; will pay $50 a week. Address Mr. GORDON, Box No. 2,940.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM WANTED by a single gentleman, above 14th st., in a private family. Address, stating particulars, A. B., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

TYLER HOUSE.—CORNER BROADWAY AND 12th st.; good rooms from $3 per week up.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. JOHNSTON and EDWARD J. HALE, JR., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John J. Johnston and Edward J. Hale, Jr., of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES C. DERBY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by James C. Derby, of Elizabeth, in the State of New-Jersey, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of February, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja30-1aw3wS*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignee of the estates and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction at the Court-house building at Newbern, North Carolina, on Thursday, the 11th day of February, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, two notes of R. B. Blackledge and P. S. Blackledge, his wife, now due and unpaid, each for $1,000, one of which fell due January 1, 1871, the other January 1, 1872, together with all the right, title and interest that said Murray, Ferris & Co. had at the date of the assignment of their estate to the undersigned, or that the undersigned has as such assignee in a tract of about 300 acres of land near Newbern, N. C., known as the Blackledge property, and mortgaged to the said Murray, Ferris & Co. as collateral security to the said notes.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 15, 1875. FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee.
ja16-1aw3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. GIBSON, PEDRO C. CASANOVA, HENRY N. TITUS, and CHARLES L. FINKE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the twentieth day of January, 1875: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William A. Gibson, Pedro C. Casanova, Henry H. Titus, and Charles L. Finke, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1874, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
ja23-1aw3wS* MANUEL Y. CASANOVA, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. ROBINSON, survivor of the firm of George A. Hunter & Co., bankrupt.—Notice, is hereby given to all creditors and other persons in interest that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy in charge of said case, No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, in said district, on the 10th day of February, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, for the purposes specified in section twenty-seven of the act called the Bankruptcy act, (now the section 5,092 of the United States Revised Statutes, Title LXI, "Bankruptcy.") WILLIAM H. VAN VORST, Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS LANGAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Thomas Langan, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES C. DERBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James C. Derby, of the city of Elizabeth, in the State of New-Jersey, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 29th day of January, 1875. CHARLES H. HYDE, Assignee.
ja30-1aw3wS* No. 33 Spruce st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their auction-room, No. 132 Church st., on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 10:30 o'clock, the stock of Hosiery and Dry Goods belonging to the estate of Messrs. HELLER BROS.
WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.
By order of BERNARD MAGUIRE, Deputy Sheriff.
New-York, Jan. 25, 1875.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BANGS MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADway, will sell at auction, MONDAY and TUESDAY, at 4 P. M., English and American Books, comprising many desirable works. Also, selections from a clergyman's library.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS,

OF FISK UNIVERSITY,
Nashville, Tenn.,
will give their
FIRST CONCERT
in New-York, since returning from their
MARVELOUSLY SUCCESSFUL TOUR
IN ENGLAND
AT STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 1.

This company has been reorganized by Prof. George L. White, assisted by Prof. Theodore F. Seward, and they have now undertaken to raise $100,000 to further enlarge the facilities, and to lay the foundation of permanent endowment for Fisk University.

The Concert will surpass in attractiveness those which were so universally popular two and three years ago.

Sale of tickets will begin Thursday, Jan. 28, at Steinway Hall, and at the rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 56 Reade st.

Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c.

Doors open at 7:15 o'clock; Concert begins at 8 o'clock.

The FIRST CONCERT in Brooklyn will be at the Academy of Music,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 2.

MACCABE. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.
Every evening at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2.
Fourth month in New-York of the brilliant success of
FREDERIC MACCABE,
in his original mirthful and ventriloquial entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE.
"The Wandering Minstrels,"
"Miss Mary May." "The Fascinating Fellow,"
"The English Railway Porter,"
"Terry O'Mulligan," and the dual deception of
"SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN."
Ticket-office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

MACCABE. THIS EVENING. ROBINSON HALL.
Fourth month in New-York of the brilliant success of
FREDERIC MACCABE,
in his original, mirthful, and Ventriloquial Entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE.
PROGRAMME OF SURPASSING EXCELLENCE.
N. B.—The Matinée announced for TO-DAY is postponed.

A GRAND CONCERT.

STEINWAY HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 30.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW-YORK HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL FAIR ASSOCIATION.
The following distinguished artists will appear:
Mme. BRIGNOLI,
Miss ANNA DRASDIL,
Miss ROKOHL,
Miss LINA LUCKHARDT.
Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE,
Mr. H. ALEX. BISCHOFF,
Mr. FRED. STEIN.
Tickets, with reserved seat, $1, at Schirmer's, No 701 Broadway, and at the door.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
The Museum is open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 7 to 10 P. M. Cesnola collection, galleries of pictures, statuary, and other art objects.
Admission, 25 cents. Mondays free.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. THIS WOOD'S.
AFTERNOON AT 2.
ONLY MATINEE OF
JACK HARKAWAY
AMONG THE BRIGANDS.
EVENING AT 8.
LAST TIME OF
JACK HARKAWAY
AMONG THE BRIGANDS.

JEANIE JEWELL HOTCHKISS.
STEINWAY HALL,
Feb. 17, 1875.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ON hand wanting situations.—Cooks, laundresses, house-workers, and young girls; also, good colored help to suit for City or country: German, Swedes, English, French, Irish; girls promptly supplied at very reduced wages; sent promptly any distance. Also Chinese help for all kinds of work, by the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY OF REFINEment and capability desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; unquestionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. HERBERT, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE—ALSO ladies' cloth garments of every style; work solicited in families by the day. Address Mrs. A. Lord, corner Elton and Morris avs., Melrose, N. Y.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl, with City references; speaks English; is neat, tidy, willing, and obliging. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 103 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian baths.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A HIGHLY COMPETENT young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or will do general house-work in a private family; best City references. Apply at No. 153 West 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and waitress, with good City references; prefer a country place. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl as chamber-maid and fine washing, or chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 43 East 19th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO CAN give the highest testimonials from former employer; is thoroughly experienced in all styles of cooking, baking, and dessert-making; is very neat and economical. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK OR GENERAL WORK.—BY A NEAT Swedish girl; is a good plain laundress; has good reference; willing to work for moderate wages in City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., over shoe store.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, and to assist with the washing. Address or call at No. 342 East 34th st., first floor.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH girl, who is a good plain cook and laundress. Call at or address No. 330 East 22d st.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS colored servants, male and female, for any capacity, can be supplied at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A DANISH GIRL AS LAUNdress, in a private family; can do all kinds of laundry-work; speaks English; City references; is strong and willing. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EFFICIENT LAUNDRESS, and to assist in chamber-work; can do any kind of fine washing and ironing; is neat, obliging, and very well recommended. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWISS-French Protestant woman; is a good seamstress, fond of children, capable to teach French; speaks good English; City references. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; City or country; excellent City references. Apply at 513 9th av.

STEWARDESS.—ACCUSTOMED TO GO TO SEA; will go on any steamer or any vessel; long or short term. Address A. McG., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

MALES

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly, the proper care and treatment of horses, and respectful, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy; best of City reference. Address A. B., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY PROTESTANT MAN; is a first-class groom and City driver; willing to be otherwise useful, and has good City references. Address H. L. D., Langan's feed store, corner Broadway and 39th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; strictly temperate; twelve years' best City reference for honesty and capability. Call or address Coachman, No. 644 6th av., for two days.

COACHMAN.—ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN WHO wants a first-class coachman or groom, with excellent references, can find one by applying to W. S., at late employer's, No. 231 Broadway, Room No. 4, or No. 130 West 28th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO UNderstands greenhouse, grapery, vegetables, and also the care of a small farm, horses, cattle, &c. Call or address R. V., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

NURSE.—ANY GENTLEMAN IN WANT OF A nurse or rubber can call on or address William H. Ellis, store, No. 692 6th av. Medical and private references.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE, ABLE, YOUNG Protestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN, as private waiter; thoroughly competent; will be disengaged by the 1st: the highest references given. Call or address, Waiterman, at present employer's, No. 27 West 45th st.

HELP WANTED.

BRITISH PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.—Englishmen are invited to attend a regular meeting of the above association TO-NIGHT at No. 151 Bowery, at 8 P. M. J. T. WEIGLEY, President.
WILLIAM KNIGHT, Secretary.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS; ONE who thoroughly understands her business; must assist with chamber-work; City references required. Apply at No. 574 Madison av., first door above 56th st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A WELSH LAUNDRESS; MUST BE willing to live in the country. Call at No. 475 5th av., on Friday, from 1 until 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS; A THOROughly experienced woman, with first-class City references. Apply at No. 30 West 37th st.

WANTED—A WAITER IN AN OYSTER AND CHOP house. Apply at No. 376 8th av., between 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS AND WAITRESS. No. 216 West 44th st.; City references. Friday morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.

WORLD-RENOWNED MENAGERIE AND MUSEUM.

SIX HUNDRED
RARE WILD
BEASTS.

SIX HUNDRED
RARE WILD
BEASTS.

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED
ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION
ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT

THIS (Saturday) NIGHT, JAN. 30,
close of the series of
GRAND TOURNAMENT SCENES.

PAGEANTS, PROCESSIONS, AND SPECIALTIES ARE GIVEN IN ADDITION TO THE THRILLING PROGRAMME OF RACES UPON THE GRAND COURSE.

General admission, which includes access to EVERY DEPARTMENT, 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents. Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Performance at 2:30 and 8.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 4, AT TWO.
FULL AFTERNOON PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
ADMISSION, 75 CENTS. RESERVED SEATS, $1.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
FOURTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.
SOLOIST, MME. MADELINE SCHILLER, PIANO.
Messrs. S. E. JACOBSOHN and R. ARNOLD, Solo Violin.
THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Admission to Symphony Concert, $1 and $1 50. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Tickets for both the Public Rehearsal and Concert can now be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
REAPPEARANCE AND LAST WEEK OF MRS. ROUSBY.
Messrs. GRAU & CHIZZOLA take pleasure in announcing that Mrs. ROUSBY, having recovered from her recent illness, will reappear next week. MONDAY and TUESDAY positively last nights of
Mrs. ROUSBY as the LADY ELIZABETH
in Tom Taylor's great historical drama,
'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN,
supported by Mr. GEORGE CLARKE and the full dramatic company.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, first production this season of Shakespeare's
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Mrs. ROUSBY..........as..........ROSALIND
FRIDAY—BENEFIT of Mrs. ROUSBY, and her last night but one in New-York. SATURDAY, at 1:30 P. M.,
FAREWELL ROUSBY MATINEE.

PARK THEATRE. OPERA BOUFFE.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
Last Performances of
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
Reduced Matinée Prices—$1 50, $1, and 50 cents.
NOTICE.—The management find it necessary to close the theatre Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday for dress rehearsals of Lecocq's crowning triumph, and the sensation of sixty leading European cities, the spectacular Opera Bouffe, GIROFLE-GIROFLA, which will be produced for the first time in America, positively THURSDAY, with an eclipsing splendor of *mise en scène*. Box-sheet now open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mrs. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
Now ready the new burlesque,
THE SHOCKRAUN.
Every scene and appointment entirely new.
First appearance of Mr. JOHN HART.
Mr. ALEX. DAVIS, Premier Ventriloquist.
Mr. JAMES CLARKE, Irish Comedian.
New Stars and all the Old Favorites.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Mr. S. C. FRANCE IN
MARKED FOR LIFE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mr. S. C. FRANCE IN
MARKED FOR LIFE.
Concluding with BLUESKIN AND HIS PALS.

THE CHARITY BALL

(TWENTIETH SEASON)
Will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on
THURSDAY EVENING, 4th February,
under the usual management.
The few tickets not in the hands of the Committee may be had at Delmonico's at $5 each.

THE CHARITY BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FEB. 4.
Gentlemen purchase for the above KID GLOVES, $1 to $2 50 per pair.
EVENING TIES, 25 cents to $1 50 each.
French embroidered SHIRTS, $4 to $20 each, at
PEREGO'S, NO. 85 NASSAU ST.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
Immense success of the society drama,
CLOTILDE; or, THE BRUISED HEART.
First week of MY WIFE'S VISITORS.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—FIFTEENTH night, second season, SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at Tammany Hall, East 14th st., from 8 to 12 P. M.
GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON, No. 51 East 4th st.

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, &c., FOR SALE and hire. Broadway tailors' misfits at half value. SHEA, the Clothier, No. 434 Broome st., near Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE of Harvard in 1871, who has since then lived in Germany, now at Bonn, would receive pupils in mathematics, science, or German, in any European university town. He would assume responsibility for the care of young pupils. For his success in teaching he is permitted to refer to: R. G. Wilson, Esq., Eshton Hall, Gargrave, via Leeds, Yorkshire, England; Mr. Priestley, care Frau Klingemann, No. 88 Poppelsdorfer Allee, Bonn; Capt. Anbitt, No. 4 Kessenicher Weg, Bonn; Dr. Rehberg, Nice. The following American gentlemen are acquainted with him, and would probably answer inquiries: Prof. J. M. Pierce, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. E. P. Seaver, English High School, Boston; Prof. W. E. Byerly, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Prof. L. A. Waite, late Consul at the Piraeus, now of Ithaca. Any one desiring the name and address of this gentleman, or further particulars in regard to him, may address W., Post Office Box No. 86, Cambridge, Mass.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE INTERMEDIATE examination of the classes in this College will commence on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued until Saturday the 6th. The Regents of the University, the Trustees and Alumni of the College, the parents of students, and all who are interested in education, are respectfully invited to attend. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

TO PARENTS.—A PHYSICIAN OF TWENTY-SIX years practice in New-York City, having removed to Virginia, will, with his wife, undertake the care and education of a limited number of children; delicate ones a specialty; terms moderate; highest references. Application to J. K. W., M. D., Post Office, Fredericksburg, Va.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Sixty-eighth semi-annual term opens Feb. 16, 1875. Facilities and location widely known.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Rev. and Mrs. George T. Rider educate twenty young ladies in the most thorough manner; French spoken; home culture.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—N. Y. SOCIETY Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water color and oil painting. Evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays

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WOMEN OF THE DAY!
A GREAT SUCCESS.

The *Evening Post* says: "We advise any of our fellow-beings who are suffering in mind, body, or estate to go forthwith to the Fifth Avenue Theatre and enliven their melancholy by seeing 'Women of the Day.'"

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REALISTIC SCENERY! FASHIONABLE TOILETS! RESPLENDENT BEAUTIES!

Mr. DALY has to announce that in view of the GREAT SUCCESS of the above comedy, ALL NOVELTIES ARE POSTPONED for the present, including a STIRRING PARISIAN SENSATION, which has been many months in preparation, and also A GREAT COMIC NOVELTY, the production of which has been deferred by the success of
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Begins at 8; over at 11.
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Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.
THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, JAN. 30, SEVENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.

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THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Miss BEAUMONT; Messrs. CARLETON, PEAKES, MORGAN, and MAAS in the cast. FULL CHORUS, GRAND ORCHESTRA, and GRAND BALLET, under the direction of Prof. MARWIG.
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WEDNESDAY, KELLOGG and whole company in MIGNON.
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FRIDAY, KELLOGG in BOHEMIAN GIRL.
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
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TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
FAREWELL MATINEE OF LITTLE EM'LY,
At 1:30 o'clock.
In the evening at 8 o'clock, first three acts of
LITTLE EM'LY
and the
SERIOUS FAMILY.
⁂ During the entire week, beginning Feb. 1, the THEATRE WILL BE CLOSED
for careful and elaborate rehearsals by the company, and of the scenery and grand mechanism of the grand Shakespearean pageant
HENRY V.,
which will be produced on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.
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Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
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of the engagement of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
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THE SHAUGHRAUN.
79TH TO 84TH PERFORMANCE.
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TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, and WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.
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FOUND CAST ASHORE AT PLEASANT Valley, Bergen County, N. J., lot of pine timber; logs marked. Owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Apply to R. M. BENT, No. 208 8th av.

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RAPID TRANSIT.

PROPOSED MEETING AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FURTHER CONSULTATION—LETTERS COMMENDING THE NEW MOVEMENT—MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE CIVIL ENGINEERS—THE MERCHANTS AND PROPERTY-HOLDERS IN EARNEST—COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The interest in the recently-proposed solution of the rapid-transit problem is deepening in all parts of the City, and, as will be seen in the letters and reports furnished below, is bringing about practical measures likely to bear good fruit at an early day. Assurances of hearty co-operation have been given by property-holders up and down town to Mr. Drake, the Chairman of the merchants' conference held last Wednesday. Mr. John Haven, of the Washington Heights Association, declared yesterday that all the members of that body of property-owners were willing to take an active and liberal part in the new movement. He said that they would all have attended Wednesday's meeting had they known of it in time. They fully agree to all that was proposed however, and are prepared to contribute material aid to the project. Many of the real estate owners on the east side, from Houston street to Harlem Bridge, authorized a gentleman to assure Mr. Drake of their earnest concurrence also.

Perhaps one of the most important results of the conference will be the meeting of the merchants called at the Chamber of Commerce at noon on Monday. Nearly all the prominent representatives of each commercial and financial branch have promised to be present, and there is every reason to expect a great meeting. Pending its occurrence, Mr. Drake has resolved not to appoint the committee under the resolution empowering him to select gentlemen to draft a call and subscription paper. He prefers to leave this and other grave matters until the voices of the most honored and influential citizens shall have been heard on the subject. Meanwhile he has been visiting many of them, taking counsel and hearing their views on the best way to go about raising the necessary capital to start the enterprise. From all that he has learned he deems it best to call the meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, and he therefore issues the following circular letter:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I ask, on behalf of those who are interested in the movement for the creation of a deferred capital fund as a basis for rapid transit, that you will permit me, through your columns, to request the gentlemen who attended the meeting on the 27th inst., and all others who are interested in and are willing to do practical work for this object, to meet for further consultation at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William street, on Monday next, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock M.

JAMES M. DRAKE, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 29, 1875.

Yesterday the question of quick transit was freely discussed everywhere, and the action of the Cheap Transportation Committee, at their annual meeting on Thursday, was freely commented upon. It was thought that while the committee seemed inclined to recommend the Belt-road scheme, it would not wed itself to that exclusively, but would be anxious to aid any that might be likely to be of real service to the public. Therefore, knowing that the sunken capital will be the first and best step toward its achievement, they favor the movement so auspiciously begun and announced in THE TIMES. Letters to this effect pour into the Chairman's hands daily, and he has given permission to publish the following:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1875.

James M. Drake, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: It seems to me that the action of the meeting over which you presided yesterday is in the right direction, and if followed up vigorously, will yet result in solving the rapid-transit problem. It is becoming better understood every day that if quick transit ever becomes an accomplished fact, business men and capitalists must enlist in the enterprise and build the road. They contribute liberally and without hesitation in building railroads starting on the borders of civilization and running into the wilderness, and yet it has been impossible hitherto to enlist them in building a road six miles in length through a population of a million inhabitants. Politicians may obtain from the Legislature a charter in which they are named as directors and managers, but the people have done with subscribing money for that class of our community to expend.

If business men will now take hold of this work I feel sure that the people will respond and furnish the needed capital, and as an owner of real estate in the annexed district, and also in Westchester County, I wish you the greatest success in this enterprise.

Yours very respectfully,

EDWARD F. BROWN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1875.

Drake Brothers, Bankers, No 66 Broadway:

GENTLEMEN: You have the indorsement of the people in the movement that you have inaugurated in the only direction in which quick transit can be made a success—by the capitalists of New-York subscribing and pledging themselves to pay when called upon the amount affixed to their names for any plan that may be adopted that would insure safety and be applicable to all the wants required of it, such capitalists not connected with any plan or design, who would accept of a plan only on its merits, recommended and indorsed by a competent board of engineers; but we have been and are now controlled by the surface railroads, who claim to have a special supervision over and through the streets and avenues on which they are located, are combined to defeat with their money and by moving among the property-holders, have heretofore managed to prevent any undertaking for quick transit. We have been unable to counteract these movements because of the want of a combination of those great interests, capital and real estate, and a determination among them to break the unhealthy and selfish control of our streets by these chartered monopolists, that we may restore to our City its natural increase of population and capital, and ourselves be provided with a transit to our business and homes, the want of which is carrying millions of dollars from this City every year. These surface roads do not want quick transit. They say they "are doing all the business they can possibly provide for"—packing their passengers like sardines, caring nothing for their comfort or accommodation. Their own rules forbidding passengers to stand on the platforms, which they have posted in every car, are violated on each trip to keep up their stock and enable them to pay heavy dividends. Pass a law that each passenger shall be entitled to a seat, and all opposition will disappear, and they would be the first to apply for the privilege to combine the surface road with quick transit. One thing is certain—that with the capital subscribed, the plan indorsed, the route laid out, and the building pushed forward with energy, all opposition must cease opposing. Now-deceived property-holders will find the result very different from their anticipations. We need not go abroad for capital, as there are thousands in this City who have been awaiting a movement like yours to plant their money where they know it will pay. Not only will such a measure bring back thousands to our vacant lots, who have been driven from the City for the want of it, but it will within a few years enhance the value of property many times the cost of the work. We want a road that will do away with telegraph poles, awning posts, lamp-posts, and all unseemly incumbrances which now obstruct the streets and avenues, that would not interfere with the light, or interrupt traffic while building, nor intrude on the privacy of dwellings; noiseless, and of sufficient strength and capacity to carry passengers or freight combining safety with speed, and one that can be built for a reasonable amount of money. Such a road will pay handsomely. All this can be done without detriment to private property or business, and the road would present a neat and uniform appearance. To prove to you that property-holders are not opposed, unless agitated by interested parties, I obtained some three years ago the names of a majority of the property-holders on Second avenue, from Houston street to Harlem River, in favor of a quick-transit road. The interests of this City and convenience of its people require that we should have rapid-transit roads in full operation within two years.

Yours very respectfully,

JOSEPH WOODWARD, No. 62 Liberty street.

Mr. Charles H. Roosevelt, of New-Rochelle, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday that he and his friends were more determined than ever to aid in bringing about the success of the present movement. He felt certain that it was the only direct way to a practical solution of the question, and he believed that the meeting at the Chamber of Commerce on Monday would clearly demonstrate that. He thought that from Monday might be dated the first positive step toward success. He said that in his speech at the meeting on Wednesday he had uttered some very strong sentiments concerning Engineer Boards, which might be considered too sweeping. THE TIMES reporter had correctly stated his remarks. But, in order that he should not be misapprehended and deemed illiberal, he asked that the following explanatory letter be published:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my remarks made at the rapid transit meeting, on the 27th inst., I did not intend to be understood as being opposed to the co-operation of civil engineers in that movement. My intention was only to express the opinion that it would not be best for those who are or have been connected with specific plans to be the leaders or managers of this movement. We need the co-operation of all classes and professions to give it impetus. Dependence cannot be placed on our rich men alone, or on any class—all should come forward and help.

Those of us who are obliged daily to attend to our business, and have our way to make in the world, have as deep if not a deeper, interest in it than any others. We feel the need of it much more than those who are independent of public conveyances. All our active business and professional men should come forward with what they can afford to do, be it ever so small, and help us carry out this to a successful result. All who have any interest in real estate, either in this City or in Westchester County, can well afford to give ten per cent. of its value as a bonus to an enterprise that will accomplish the object. If I understand aright the plan of this movement, it is first to get from the people a subscription of at least $3,000,000, and then to hold a meeting of the subscribers, who shall then determine what plan is the best and most likely to produce the desired result, and if two-thirds of the subscribers so determine, the subscription is then to be applied in aid of such company as presents the best plan. All that is wanted is energy and persistent effort by the press and the people.

Yours, &c.,

CHARLES H. ROOSEVELT.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 29, 1875.

During the coming week the subject will be discussed by the Society of Civil Engineers, to whom on Wednesday, the Civil Engineers' Rapid-transit Committee will make an elaborate report, and other bodies are likely to be heard from.

The President of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Samuel A. Lewis, has appointed the following special committee on the subject of rapit transit, as recommended by the Mayor in his Message upon the subject: Messrs. Purroy, Cole, Shandley, Billings, and Howland.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thanks to the efforts of the press, and especially THE TIMES, the rapid-transit ball is daily growing in size. Let me suggest that the contemplated call of the committee for the rapid-transit meeting should be addressed not only to real estate owners, who are most deeply interested, but to the thousands of working men unemployed in New-York, to whom rapid transit should be made to mean immediate employment as well as future cheap homes. In times like these, when the City Government seems powerless to make public improvements, and business is prostrate, there should be enterprises inaugurated by private corporations of a non-partisan nature, which would be a benefit not only to the Corporation and the people at large, but of a paternal character to the hungry and suffering unemployed.

At the same time the reduced rates of labor will encourage our capitalists to engage in the construction of a rapid-transit road, if they are not prompted by a wish to protect their real estate interests. Local enterprise often gives prosperity. Philadelphia is already alive with the construction of the Exposition, and she reminds one of a gigantic hive of busy bees in the activity of her people. San Francisco is alive with the increased wealth of her mines. New-York alone—the great City of the continent—is suffering with the pressure of overcrowded streets, thousands of tenantless stores, and a depleted population. Let the rallying cry of the masses of New-York be cheap homes for the million! Work for the working man! Prosperity for New-York!

The late Peter Gilsey used to exclaim with great emphasis, "I have the greatest faith in the prosperity of the Manhattan Island!" But then Mr. Gilsey was always foremost in every move for public improvements, and did more to improve Broadway than any other property-owner, with perhaps one or two exceptions.

THE TIMES has stated that a rapid-transit road will enhance the value of real estate in New-York to the extent of a thousand millions. The question suggests itself, if our population continues to be depleted, and we have no rapid transit, how much real estate will depreciate? Let the meeting be a tremendous popular demonstration!

EUGENE BEEBE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 29, 1875,

DIPHTHERIA CASES DECREASING.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY IMPROVING—NEED OF GREAT PRECAUTIONS.

A statement to the effect that the number of fatal cases of diphtheria was increasing to an alarming extent having appeared yesterday in a morning paper, a TIMES reporter called on Dr. Harris, of the Board of Health, to test the truthfulness of the report. That gentleman gave the information that, instead of increasing, the number of fatal cases of the malady was decidedly on the decrease, a fact which was explained in his report to the board on Tuesday last, and which, since then has been manifest in the daily reports of the Sanitary Inspectors. Notwithstanding that there exists no necessity for alarm, the disease is, however, prevalent to an extent that requires extraordinary sanitary precaution. Dr. Harris is confident that if the Board of Health, which is exerting all its powers in this respect, is seconded in its precautionary measures by care and discretion on the part of private physicians, and proper ventilation in buildings where people are congregated together for several hours daily, there is no fear of the disease becoming alarmingly prevalent. In the present crowded state of the primary schools of the Board of Education, its propagation is to be greatly feared, and more so when the Compulsory act produces the effect of bringing additional numbers of children. There is little doubt, however, that the board will see the matter in its proper light, and take such steps as may be necessary in providing perfect ventilation in all the schools.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PHYSICIAN.

DR. GILMORE FALLS UPON HIS UMBRELLA, WHICH PIERCES HIS BRAIN AND CAUSES DEATH.

On Sunday evening, the 24th inst., Dr. W. H. Gilmore, the Assistant House Surgeon in the Ninety-ninth Street Reception Hospital, called on a friend in company with Dr. Goelet. At about 8 P. M. they were returing home arm in arm, Dr. Gilmore holding his umbrella by the frame in his left hand. The two doctors had reached the corner of Forty-fifth street and Ninth avenue when they both slipped on the ice and fell together. Dr. Gilmore fell in a sitting posture, and his head was thrown violently forward, striking the point of one of the ribs of the umbrella, which pierced through the under eyelid of the left eye and frail bone socket of the skull, touching the brain. Dr. Goelet rose laughing, not knowing the accident that had befallen his friend. Dr. Gilmore slowly got up, saying: "Goelet, I have put out my eye." Dr. Goelet immediately led his friend to a neighboring saloon and bathed his bruised eye. After a short time, as Dr. Gilmore could see without difficulty, they both got into a car and rode to the Reception Hospital, where Dr. Gilmore asked to be attended by Dr. Roosa. A consultation was held and a treatment recommended. The patient had the constant attention of Drs. Roosa, James Wood, and Flubrer, but surgical skill failed in this strange case, and the patient died on the night of the 28th inst. of inflammation of the membrane of the brain. Dr. Gilmore was a young man, twenty-eight years of age, and evinced more than the average talent for the profession he had chosen, and had but just graduated from the University Medical College. The body of the deceased was yesterday morning removed by his relatives to Boston for interment.

REDUCTION OF WAGES ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company will, on Monday next, reduce the wages of the track force ten per cent., affecting those employed outside the City limits. The old rate has been ten shillings a day, and the reduction to nine shillings causes general dissatisfaction and falls very hard on the men. A similar reduction of ten per cent. was also ordered in the rate of pay of the engineers and firemen on the entire line from New-York to Buffalo. When the proposed reduction was made known the Brotherhood of Engineers immediately took steps to prevent the order from being carried out. A meeting was held at the Briggs House, corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-second street, and the following committee was selected to wait upon Commodore Vanderbilt: Henry Stanford, of Buffalo; W. H. Cone, Charles Thomas, George Colburn, R.M. Chapman, and W. Donaldson, of Rochester; M. Rickard, J. Freeman, and J.D. Moshier, of Utica; E. Wemple and Thomas Darney, of Schenectady; J. H. Harrigan and George S. Muck, of Albany; James Paul, of Greenbush; Messrs. Milligan, Remington, and Van Tassell, of New-York.

A conference was held between the committee and President Vanderbilt; the latter was very decided as to the proposed reduction, but finally gave the committee the choice either to submit to the reduction of ten per cent. on the present rate, or else have the shop wages and pay for Sunday, when not actually employed, cut off. The engineers have been paid at the rate of three and a half cents a mile on constructive mileage, which includes shop and lay-over days and Sundays, whether on duty or not, as long as they were not away on leave of absence. The question was discussed at considerable length, when the committee finding there was no escape, accepted for the present the second proposition to be paid three and a half cents for actual mileage run, and to abolish all pay for shop, lay-over, and Sundays.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Italian Rifle Association gives a ball at Germania Assembly Rooms on Monday evening.

The Mark Lanigan Coterie's ball will be held at Irving Hall on the evening of Monday, Feb. 8.

The estimated imports of the week are: Dry goods, $3,000,000; merchandise, $3,750,000. Total, $6,750,000.

Mary Carroll, aged forty-five, fell on the ice at Twenty-second street and Second avenue yesterday, and broke her wrist.

The City Church Extension missionary meeting will be held to-morrow evening, and will be addressed by able speakers.

Mr. R. J. De Cordova will deliver a humorous lecture at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 2, on "Bumberly & Co."

The ball of the Societa d'Unione e Fratellanza Italiana takes place at Lyric Hall, on the evening of Monday, Feb. 8.

The next exhibition of "The American Society of Painters in Water Colors" will open next Monday evening at the Academy of Design.

Prof. Victor Heimburger, the translator at the Tombs Police Court, has been acting temporarily as translator at the Court of Special Sessions.

Deputy Sheriff D. G. Gale will take Isabella Jamsche from the Tombs this morning and deliver her to the Warden of the State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica.

Arabella Suffern, aged seventeen, of No. 310 Henry street, fell on the ice in front of No. 17 Bond street yesterday, and was severely cut over the left eye.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert for the benefit of the New-York Homeopathic Hospital Fair Association will be given at Steinway Hall this evening.

An unknown young man, aged about eighteen years, was crushed to death yesterday between the ferry-boat Hudson City and the dock, at the foot of Cortlandt street.

Patrick Glennon, of No. 19 Vandam street, while driving a hearse through the gate of the Twenty-third street ferry, yesterday, dropped dead from his driving seat.

The Board of Trade met yesterday and appointed a deputation to wait upon those bank presidents who had promised to act on a financial committee if formed.

Francis Hogan, aged twenty-seven, of Lawrence street, near Tenth avenue, accidentally fell from his truck at Broadway and Manhattan street yesterday, and was seriously injured.

The Toledo and Wabash Railway Company did not have their circular ready for issuance yesterday. The substance of it is contained in the statement made in yesterday's TIMES.

The old Rutgers mansion, built in 1751, and which stood on Rutgers place, near Monroe street, has been demolished to make room for the erection of a row of first-class tenements.

George L. Steele, Canada export clerk at the Custom-house, died, yesterday morning, of consumption. He was formerly connected with the Utica *Herald*, was married, and was very popular.

A horse and cart, the property of Patrick Murray, of No. 207 Madison street, backed overboard from Pier No. 45, East River, carrying Patrick Flanagan, the driver, with them. All were rescued.

Dr. Gilman, of the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital, who, on last Sunday night, fell on the ice at Ninth avenue and Ninety-first street, the tip of his umbrella entering his eye, and penetrating the brain, died yesterday.

In the suit of John De Witt Hook to recover from the City $15,000, as the alleged value of the materials of some buildings which had to be removed in the opening of New Church street, the jury returned a verdict yesterday, in favor of plaintiff, for $5,000.

In the trot for a purse of $225 at the Hippodrome, the following horses were the winners: 1. Ellen, first and fourth prizes; 2. Pilot; 3. Sweetbriar. In the trot for a purse of $200, Dan Miller won. The trot next Tuesday night will be free to everybody.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Christian Association will be held on next Monday evening at Association Hall, at which addresses will be delivered on "Woman's Work" by Rev. Dr. William Adams and Mr. William E. Dodge, Jr.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union free course for the people will be delivered Saturday evening, in the great hall, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. George L. Goodale, of Harvard College, on "The Leaf and its Work," being the second of a series of four lectures on botany.

To-morrow evening Father Wilbur, of Washington Territory; E. C. Boudenot, of the Cherokee Nation; Rev. Dr. Ferris, and others will deliver addresses at the Collegiate Reformed Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, on "Missionary Work Among the Indians."

At a meeting of the German Republican Association of the Twentieth Assembly District, held on Thursday evening, Assemblyman Jacob Hess was commended for his efforts in favor of "rapid transit," and he was requested to support the bill for the enlargement of the Erie Canal.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, James Duke was found guilty of breaking into the store of Stern Brothers, No. 110 West Twenty-third street, on the night of the 5th of January, and stealing therefrom fancy goods, valued at $37. The prisoner was sent to State Prison for four years.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company received proposals yesterday for $2,000,000 of their seven per cent. currency bonds, due 1894. The loan was awarded to Morton, Bliss & Co. and L. Von Hoffman & Co. at 101.11 and interest. There were two other bids for the whole loan—one of 101.09 and the other of 101 and interest.

William Hartnett and John Farrell had an altercation on Tuesday near Washington Market, and Farrell stabbed Hartnett in the breast with a pocket-knife. Hartnett is lying at the Park Hospital, and Farrell was yesterday committed by Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, to await the result of Hartnett's wound.

The opening of the Grand Lodge Room of the Masonic Temple, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, will take place on Tuesday evening next, and on that and the following evening an exhibition of "Mrs. Jarley's Wax-works" will be given in the room, for the benefit of the Masonic Hall and Asylum fund.

The case of Gustavus W. Ball came on for examination before Commissioner Osborn yesterday. In the absence of Assistant District Attorney Purdy the case could not proceed, and Ball's counsel applied for a reduction of bail from the amount of $10,000 originally fixed. The application was finally postponed until 11 o'clock this morning, for which hour the examination was fixed.

Carl Johnson and Francis Kleb, the men charged before Commissioner Shields with having offered smuggled jewelry for sale, were discharged yesterday, it appearing that the jewelry was made in New-Jersey, and represented to have been imported in order to obtain a better price for it, the accused seemingly thinking that it was fair in trade to treat New-Jersey as foreign territory.

John Madden, aged twelve, of No. 517 East Fifteenth street; Francis McArdle, aged sixteen, of No. 443 East Seventeenth street, and Thomas Kenny, aged sixteen, of No. 435 East Fifteenth street, were yesterday committed by Justice Bixby in default of $1,000 bail each, charged with burglariously entering the shop of Henry Simon, No. 517 East Fifteenth street, on Thursday night, and stealing a quantity of shoes.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of Edward C. Daly, who died from injuries received by being pushed down at Sixth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, by John Fogarty, a colored man. It would appear that Daly, who was drunk, shoved against a woman with whom Fogerty was walking. The jury rendered a verdict against Fogarty, who has fled to Charleston, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

In the suit of Goodman against the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, to recover $5,000 for the death of plaintiff's wife, who was killed by the horses of one of defendant's cars, Judge Loew, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, rendered a decision dismissing plaintiff's complaint on the ground that the injuries to deceased were the result of her own negligence, she having attempted to cross the street directly in front of the horses while in motion.

James P. Day, at his death, left $2,000 for the education of what he called in his will "My Adopted Daughter," and provided that such child should be under the control of his executors. Yesterday the widow of Mr. Day had the child brought into court on a writ of habeas corpus, and asked for an order that the Lady Superioress of the convent-school in which the child is being educated shall permit her to visit her mother during the holidays. The court reserved its decision.

Mr. Emil Shumann, chief engineer and artist of the Polaris expedition, delivered an address last evening at Steinway Hall on the hardships and dangers which the crew of the Polaris endured while attempting to discover the passage to the North Pole. Capt. Budington, Mr. John Booth, Mr. Frederick Anthony, and Mr. Frederick Jenkin, who were among the crew of the Polaris, and Esquimaux Joe, a native of Greenland, who has been three times in this country, were on the platform. Mr. Shumann was introduced by Mr. B. S. Osborn, editor of the *Nautical Gazette*, and his description of the polar regions was illustrated by stereopticon representations of the most remarkable scenes and incidents of the expedition.

Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale College, delivered an address last evening before the Yale Alumni Association at Delmonico's on the subject of "Political Science in American Colleges." Rev. Dr. William Adams presided. The Professor strongly advocated the instruction of American young men in all our educational institutions in the science of politics.

An adjourned meeting of the Palestine Exploration Society was held last evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. William A. Booth in the chair. Specimens of the new map of the region east of the Dead Sea, prepared by Col. J. C. Lane from the survey by Lieut. Steever, just published, were distributed among the members present.

A meeting of the Technical Education Committee is to be held on Tuesday next, at No. 23 Park row, to elect a chairman; to arrange for a public meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute; to appoint a sub-committee to confer with the trustees of Cooper Institute upon practical means for extending art and science education in this City; to appoint a sub-committee to confer with the Education departments of the City and State as to art and science teaching in the Public Schools, and on other business.

George Dilworth, a negro, was held on two charges by Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday—one of attempt at burglary, and the other of carrying concealed weapons. On Thursday night Officer Jeffreys, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, caught Dilworth in the act of breaking into the rear window of Mr. W. Hauck's house, No. 143 West Sixteenth street, and arrested him. On searching him at the station-house several weapons, including two villainous-looking daggers, were found upon him.

It was reported on Wall street yesterday that the Rothschild-Seligman Syndicate had concluded with the Treasury a contract for $25,000,000 new fives, and that with this contract goes the privilege of taking the entire unsold remainder at any time within six months. Mr. Seligman did not deny the report, but declined also to confirm it. A private dispatch from Washington subsequently said that the Secretary denied that he would issue a call for $25,000,000 fives on Monday, and refused to name the amount of the call.

The German Republican Central Committee held a meeting at No. 349 Bowery last evening. The Executive Committee for the ensuing year was formed, and is composed of Emil Mendelsohn, Otto Stropp, John Brenner, August Schaeffel, Abraham Tichner, M. M. Welshofer, Dr. Muhr, John V. Meyer, Gerhard Meyer, George Van Schack, Louis Schmidt, Andreas Scheidler, B. Angermann, John J. Pollock, Henry Helmerick, Samuel Brutchel, Dr. Louis Naumann, Henry Cantor, J. J. Frank, Joseph Knoblock, and August Uhl.

BROOKLYN.

A new yacht twenty feet long is being constructed for the members of the Williamsburg Yacht Club.

The new book for the registration of physicians is now ready at the office of Health Register Watt.

The body of a man, which was identified as that of Bernard Fairling, a German shoemaker, was found drowned at the foot of Nineteenth street, yesterday.

The case of Isaac Badeau, ex-Tax Collector, came up yesterday before the three referees to whom it was sent by the court. No evidence that has not already been published was elicited.

All fears of a water famine in this city during the present Winter are now needless, owing to the energetic measures taken by the Board of City Works to prevent the waste of water by citizens.

Owing to the illness of Fire Marshal Thorne the inquest in the case of the victims of the Hoyt street fire, which was to have been held yesterday, was postponed until next Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

The charter of the Brooklyn Elevated Silent Safety Railroad requires the company to have $500,000 before the road can be commenced. Of this amount $150,000 has already been subscribed and $65,000 pledged.

John Dougherty, charged with the murder of Thomas Coyne in a Hamilton avenue bar-room, on the 6th of December last, was yesterday convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree in the Court of Sessions, and sentenced by Judge Moore to two years in State Prison.

Several slips of paper containing a dozen lines of obscene reading matter have recently been found on the ice of the skating-pond at Prospect Park. The authorities have ascertained that some scoundrel has been distributing these papers to the boys and girls on the pond, but have as yet been unable to effect the miscreant's arrest.

Corporation Counsel De Witt, in response to a request of the Common Council, has given an opinion in reference to the relative powers of the Board of Excise and the Board of Aldermen. The Corporation Counsel says that the Aldermen have no power to issue licenses, but it rests with them to regulate the price of each license.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Several cases of scarlet fever have occurred at the Peekskill Military Academy.

Mr. William H. Hyler has been elected First Lieutenant, and Charles De Mott Second Lieutenant, of Company I, 27th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.

Rev. Father Kinsella, recently deceased, has left the sum of $20,000 for the purpose of erecting a new Roman Catholic church in the village of West Chester.

Rev. W. W. Benedict, of Croton Falls, recently received a call from Maryland, with an offer of $2,000 a year and parsonage, but he declined, and his old congregation have now increased his salary to $1,500 and parsonage.

Rev. Isaac L. Kipp, of Schodack Landing, Rensselaer County, N. Y., has accepted a call of the Reformed Church of Peekskill, and will enter upon his duties as Pastor of that congregation on the first Sunday in February.

NEW-JERSEY.

Thomas Malone was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, on a charge of passing counterfeit money. He had given F. B. Rock a $2 bill on the Bank of Mobile, and it was ascertained that he had attempted to pass the bill in several other places. Malone was bailed to appear for examination.

John and Mary Kelly were committed to the Hudson County Jail yesterday to await trial on a charge of shop-lifting. They went into J. J. Weinthal's clothing store in Washington street, Hoboken, and while the man engaged the attention of the proprietor the woman concealed three coats valued at $56 under her arm. The act was seen by a son of the proprietor, who caused the arrest of the pair.

A few nights ago Edward Croak, the proprietor of a saloon on Clinton street, Hoboken, permitted an old friend of his named James Hackett to sleep in the saloon, as he was poor and had no place to go. The next morning Croak's old friend was missing, as were also $164 in cash, a gold watch and chain valued at $80, and a quantity of clothing. Hackett has since been arrested in Brooklyn for larceny.

In the Hudson County Court of Special Sessions yesterday, William Clark, the youth who was arrested for committing six burglaries in Jersey City, pleaded guilty to five of the charges, and the District Attorney entered a nolle prosequi on the other. He was sentenced to five years in State Prison on each of the five charges, the terms to run together. Archibald Elkins, his accomplice, who also pleaded guilty to five charges, was sentenced to three years on the first and five years on each of the other four, the terms to run together. William Allen, another accomplice, who pleaded guilty to two charges of breaking and entering, and one of receiving stolen goods from the others, was sentenced to six years imprisonment in all.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

William F. Gill, of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Prof. H. B. Hackett, of Rochester, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

State Senator Roswell A. Parmenter, of Troy, is at the Coleman House.

Lieut. Col. Cuvier Grover, United States Army, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Col. A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia, is at the Hoffman House.

Vice President Henry Wilson was at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday, on his way from Boston to Washington.

Profs. C. M. Mead and J. H. Thayer, of Andover, Mass., are at the Everett House.

Senator elect A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island; Congressman George W. Hendee, of Vermont, and State Senator F. W. Tobey, of Port Henry, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Congressman Thomas C. Platt, of Owego, N. Y.; Hon. Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, and Isaac Hinckley, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

Ex-Corporation Counsel Fowler brought suit several years since to recover from Fernando Wood the sum of about $2,000 alleged to have been lent to the latter. Mr. Wood denied the indebtedness, and claimed that the money, whatever might have been its amount, was paid over to the Executive Committee of Mozart Hall for political purposes. The suit came to trial about a year since, and resulted in a verdict in favor of Mr. Wood. Yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, Mr. Fowler made a motion for a new trial on the ground of newly-discovered evidence. Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

AN ASYLUM TRAGEDY.

A DISPUTE SETTLED WITH A HATCHET—ONE INMATE STRIKES DOWN ANOTHER AND KILLS HIM—THE INQUEST.

A shocking tragedy occurred on Thursday afternoon in the Lunatic Asylum at Flatbush, in Kings County. A plasterer, who had been at work in the building, left his hatchet in the nurse's room when he had finished work for the day. This was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and a few minutes after the workman left Stiles L. Middleton, one of the patients, entered the room and asked permission to take the hatchet for the purpose of driving a tack in his room. The nurse at first refused to accede to the request, but finally granted it, the patient being regarded as perfectly harmless. Middleton returned after a short absence, and, coolly placing the hatchet under a bed, remarked that he had just had some trouble with a fellow-patient named Noble S. Bennett. The nurse went at once to Mr. Bennett's room, and found the unfortunate man lying on the floor in a pool of his own blood. A terrible gash had been cut in the back of his head. The House Surgeon was at once summoned, but the wounded man was beyond medical aid, and died in great agony about an hour after receiving the blow. Owing to the isolated position of the hospital no notification was given of the occurrence to the authorities until yesterday morning. The deceased was the father of Rev. George S. Bennett, assistant minister at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, in State street, Brooklyn. Some time ago Mr. Bennett gave evidence of softening of the brain, and it was deemed advisable to place him in the asylum, where he could be under the constant supervision of competent physicians. Stiles L. Middleton is the son of ex-Deputy Sheriff Middleton, and has been for a long time an inmate of the asylum. Coroner Simms will hold the inquest.

Coroner Semms held the inquest yesterday. Testimony was given by the nurse, the plasterer, Dr Blanchard, and Dr. Welting, and the jury rendered the following verdict: That the said Noble S. Bennett came to his death by a fracture of the skull produced by a blow from a hatchet in the hands of Stiles L. Middleton at the Kings County Lunatic Asylum on Jan. 28, 1875, and we fully exonerate any and all parties from censure in the death of Noble S. Bennett.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—Mrs. Miner and child, J. H. Smith, G. G. Randall, W. J. Bruff, William W. Crosby, Robert Baldwin, R. Cann, F. Johnson, Adolph King, Miss Mollie Davis, D. D. Rogers, Miss Demotte, C. B. Reynolds, Miss Belle Neubao, W. F. Henry and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:12 | Sun sets......5:16 | Moon rises...1:30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..1:49 | Gov. Island..2:38 | Hell Gate....4:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........FRIDAY, Jan. 29.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships California, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Oceanic, (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; City of New-York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Tartar, (Br.,) Ferris, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barks Jennie Cobb, Small, Matanzas, Waydell & Co.; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Tucker; St. George, (Br.,) Hall, Glasgow, C. W. Bertaux; Ukraine, Meicher, Yokohama, Salter & Livermore.

Schrs. Alta V. Cole, Mitchell, St. Pierre, Mart., Brett, Son & Co.; E. J. Evans, Taylor, Jeremie, I. R. Staples.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Wyoming, (Br.,) Liverpool Jan. 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and 46 passengers to Williams & Guion. Experienced strong westerly gales, with hard squalls and heavy seas. Jan. 28, 7 A. M., 160 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Russia, hence for Liverpool; same date, 4:50 P. M., 50 miles E. of do., steam-ship Nevada; do. same date, 5:05 P. M., 45 miles E. of do., an Inman steam-ship, bound E. The W. arr. off Sandy Hook Light-ship at 9 P. M., 28th, and was detained 10½ hours through dense fog.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah Jan. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Achilles, Artis, Philadelphia.

Bark H. P. Kitchen, (new, 525 tons,) McLoud, of and 6 ds. from Liverpool, N. S., in ballast to L. F. Brigham.

Brig Mary E. Thayer, Groeneck, Pernambuco 31 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to R. N. Hand. Crossed the equator Dec. 31, in lon. 37 37; had strong N. E. winds to Hatteras; from thence 5 ds. with strong N. W. winds.

Schr. Sydney Monson, Pearce, Virginia.

Schr. David J. Adams, Smith, Fortune Bay 20 ds., with fish to master.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. E.; thick off shore.

SAILED.

Steam-ships August Andre, for Antwerp; Vicksburg, for Fernandina; Pottsville, for Philadelphia; ships Cambridge, for Antwerp; Ravenscrag, for Liverpool; bark Tidal Wave, for London; brig Tarifa, for Morgan Pill, Eng.; schrs. Modena, for Pernambuco; M. A. Bradshaw, for Nuevitas; William H. Van Name, for Virginia; John, for Wilmington, N. C.; Sarah F. Bird, for ——.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Jan. 27.—Arr. bark Fannie H. Soring, Portland; brig Maggie Vail, Baltimore; schr. Mary E. Collins, Philadelphia.

Sld. Jan. 27, brig Florence J. Henderson, North of Hatteras; schr. James M. Riley, New-York.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan 26.—Arr. schr. H. E. Riley, from St. Thomas; brigs Tropic Bird, New-York; Alice M. Putnam, Aspinwall, and Chieftain, (Br.,) Kingston.

27th.—Brig Countess, (Br.,) Halifax.

26th.—Cld. brig Storm King, (Br.,) Portland; schr. Carrie S. Hart, Trinidad.

27th.—Bark Idaho, New-York, and schr. Kittie Stevens, St. John, N. B.

HALIFAX, Jan. 29.—Arr. steamers Canadian, Liverpool, via St. Johns, N. F. (not as before reported); Nova Scotian, hence for Liverpool, via St. Johns, N. F., was off the latter port this morning, unable to enter on account of ice. Sent mail ashore in tug and proceeded.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—Arr. brig Prairie Rose, (Br.,) Shieldsboro; schr. Prairie Bird, (Br.,) Cardenas.

Sld. 27th, steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, New-York; brig Hattie E. King, Baltimore, (not Cardenas, as before reported;) 28th, bark Dona Feliciana, (Span.,) Baltimore; schr. Wm. A. Gibson, Cardenas, to load for Baltimore.

MATANZAS, Jan. 27.—Arr. bark Ellen Stevens, Baltimore; schrs. Nonna, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., via Cardenas; Augie Amesbury, Cardenas, and Lizzie Wilson, St. John, N. B.

Sld., schr. Valley City, for Key West; bark James E. Ward, New-York; schr. C. W. May, N. of Hatteras.

28th—Arr. bark Kestrel, (Br.,) Cardenas; brig John Good, St. John, N. B.

Sld. brig Ellen H., (Br.,) Savannah; schrs. Lottie Wells, N. of Hatteras, and Fred Jackson, do.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Sld. for the United States, Sokrates, Richard III., John Campbell, Norris, Alamo, Eldorado, Mary Lawton, Helios, Caspari, Der Pomer, Bamo, and Emma.

Arr. out on the 27th inst., Emma L. Shaw, Arracan, Betty, and R. C. Bulgin.

Arr. out on the 28th inst., John Mann, Vibilia, Marian, St. Charles, Ceres, Prairie Bird, Cremona, Rosa Bonheur, Arbitrator, Arica, Lucile, and Kong Eystein.

Arr. out on the 29th inst., Genitore e Figli, James Duncan, David, and Arundel Castle.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 29.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Antwerp sld. from this port to-day for New-York.

The bark Titama, which arr. here yesterday from Philadelphia, is much damaged, having encountered very heavy weather.

Storage and Insurance of Valuables.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

Send reliable and competent men to pack Wedding Presents, Silverware, Bronzes, Glass, Pottery, Pictures, and valuable articles of all kinds, which they receive on storage, and insure at moderate rates against loss of any kind.

Their safes and vaults are perfectly dry, and adapted to the storage of Shawls, Laces, valuable papers, &c.

Every facility is given for the occasional removal of the whole or part of packages. They send for property to be stored with and insured by them, and return it without extra charge, assuming all responsibility from the time it leaves the owner until its return.

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT.

BREWSTER & CO.

(OF BROOME STREET.)

Owners of carriages are respectfully informed that we have a thoroughly organized department for the repair of Carriages, under the personal control of a member of our firm, assisted by a competent foreman, trained in our old Broome street establishment.

The quality of the labor and material is precisely the same as that employed in the production of New Carriages.

The extent of our premises and our large working force give us marked advantages in the PROMPT and THOROUGH execution of the work intrusted to us.

Careful estimates will be made of the cost, and no cartage, to or fro, will be charged.

Orders may be left at the Factory or Warerooms.

Broadway and 47th street,
& 5th avenue and 14th street.

TO AMERICANS VISITING LONDON.
MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker st., London. On view a portrait model of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. extra. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

THE
BROOKLYN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
IN ACCOUNT WITH ITS POLICY-HOLDERS.

DR. BALANCE SHEET, DEC. 31, 1874. CR.

LIABILITIES.

To Reserve	$2,014,168 00
To Losses reported, but not yet due	33,000 00
To all other liabilities	7,593 00
To Surplus as to Policy-Holders	*216,082 80
Total	$2,270,843 80

*From this amount a dividend will be paid to the holders of participating policies. This surplus for 1875 exceeds the surplus of last year in the sum of $65,000.

ASSETS.

By loans on Bond and Mortgage, (secured mostly by City property, valued at more than double the amount of loans)	$1,165,953 36
By Call Loans (secured by United States and other Stocks)	28,000 00
By United States Bonds (market value)	147,812 50
By State Stocks (market value)	33,340 00
By Brooklyn City and Kings County Bonds (market value)	225,110 00
By Cash Quarter and semi-annual Premiums deferred, $61,781 13 (less marginal expense of collecting, $3,089 06)	58,692 07
By Cash in Trust Company and Bank	64,968 83
By Cash on hand	14,141 48
By Loans on Policies in force	449,431 77
By Premiums unpaid and in course of transmission, $15,547 29 (less marginal expense of collecting, $777 36)	14,769 93
By interest accrued but not due	53,719 86
By Ledger Balances (on open accounts and secured by bonds)	14,904 00
GROSS ASSETS	†$2,270,843 80

† This is an increase of Gross Assets over last year in the sum of $200,000.

Policy-holders will learn with satisfaction that the Company will not only make a larger dividend than last year on most of its Policies, but besides—by vote of the Directors—the Reserve has been materially increased over the legal requirement.

The BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York was the Company which first guaranteed—by indorsement on its Participating Policies—a definite amount of surrender value; thus making each and every Participating Policy an Investment Policy, and as negotiable a security as an United States Bond.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.
CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK.

VICE-PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. WALLACE.
SECRETARY, WILLIAM M. COLE.
CONSULTING ACTUARY, D. PARKS FACKLER.
CASHIER, WILLIAM DUTCHER.
MEDICAL DIRECTOR, DANIEL AYRES, M. D., LL. D.
COUNSEL, AUGUSTUS FORD.

Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, corner of Pearl st., New-York.

GILMORE

AND HIS RENOWNED

22d Regiment Band

OF NEW-YORK.

GRAND JUBILEE CONCERTS.

HAVING BEEN SELECTED TO CONDUCT THE GREAT CONCERT IN AID OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY., AT LOUISVILLE, ON THE 27TH OF FEBRUARY, THEY WILL START FOR THAT POINT IMMEDIATELY, AND PROPOSE TO GIVE A SERIES OF CONCERTS, ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, IN ALL THE GREAT CITIES FROM THE SEABOARD TO THE COMMERCIAL CENTRE OF KENTUCKY, COMMENCING WITH

Boston, (where two Concerts will be given.) January 30 and 31

At New-York	February 7
At Washington	February 8
At Baltimore	February 9 and 10
At Philadelphia	February 11
At Pittsburg	February 12
At Cleveland	February 13
At Chicago	February 14
At St. Louis	February 15 and 16

WITH OTHER WESTERN CITIES AT SUBSEQUENT DATES, AND CLOSING AT LOUISVILLE, WITH THE GRAND JUBILEE CONCERT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY., ON FEB. 27.

1875.

MUTUAL BENEFIT

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Newark, N. J.

Statement, Jan. 1, 1875.

Balance, as per statement, Jan. 1, 1874		$27,734,062 02
Received for premiums during the year	$4,912,449 45	
Received for annuities during the year	558 72	
Received for interest during the year	1,827,753 80	
Total Receipts, 1874		$6,740,761 97
Paid claims by death	$1,921,839 51	
Paid endowments	53,000 00	
Paid surrendered policies	600,738 77	
Paid advertising and printing	62,432 23	
Paid contingent expenses	95,489 35	
Paid postage and exchange	10,947 73	
Paid taxes	74,299 12	
Paid commissions to agents	379,113 73	
Paid physicians' fees	24,064 73	
Paid annuities	1,568 44	
Paid return premiums	1,589,400 98—4,812,884 58	—1,927,867 38
Balance, Jan. 1, 1875,		$29,661,929 41

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$501,419 07	
Real estate	170,491 98	
United States securities	1,405,500 00	
State, City, and County bonds	8,097,312 58	
Bonds and mortgages	12,415,657 75	
Loans on policies in force	6,967,097 11	
Due for premiums in course of transmission	104,450 92	— 29,661,929 41
Interest due and accrued	640,478 23	
Premiums due and deferred, not yet received, on issues principally of December	231,022 30—	871,500 53
Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1875,		$30,533,429 94

Ratio of expenses to income, (excluding taxes,) 8.49 per cent.

LIABILITIES.

Reserve fund (four per cent. Mass. standard)	$26,007,278 00	
Policy claims in process of adjustment	565,427 00	
Dividends due and unpaid	278,487 32	
Commissions and expenses on unreported premiums estimated at ten per cent	23,102 23—	26,874,294 55
Total Surplus as regards Policy-holders,		$3,659,135 39
Dividends declared on 1873 and 1874 premiums, payable as premiums fall due in 1875		2,949,588 65
Undivided Surplus,		$709,546 74

LEWIS C. GROVER, Pres't.
L. SPENCER GOBLE, Vice President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Sec'y.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Treas.

SAMUEL H. LLOYD,
State Agent Eastern District of New-York.
NO. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

WESTCHESTER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

Abstract from Seventy-sixth Semi-Annual Statement, Jan. 1, 1875.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	355,006 54
Reserve for Unpaid Losses	27,600 00
Reserve for other Claims	5,140 19
Net Surplus over all Liabilities	162,560 08
Total	$750,306 81

ASSETS.

United States Bonds	$316,576 25
Bonds and Mortgages, being first Lien on improved Real Estate in the Counties of New-York and Westchester	202,300 00
State, City, County Bonds, and Bank Stock	61,339 16
Railroad Bonds	24,900 00
Loans secured by Collaterals	6,250 00
Premiums in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	72,678 16
Interest due and accrued	4,474 08
Cash in Bank	33,289 16
Real Estate	28,500 00
Total	**$750,306 81**

A Cash Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., and a Stock Dividend of TWENTY FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, is payable Feb. 1, 1875, at New-York Office.

GEO. R. CRAWFORD, Secretary.
WM. H. BOWNE, Treasurer.
GEO. J. PENFIELD, President.
JOHN E. MARSHALL, Vice President.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

900 Western Union..72⅝	400 Lake Shore.......74⅛
1200 do......s3. 72⅝	1000 do..........74
1100 do..........72½	300 do......s3. 73⅞
200 do..........72½	500 do..........73⅞
1000 do..........72⅝	500 do..........74
200 do......s3. 72½	200 do......s60. 72⅞
100 do......s5. 72½	300 do......s3. 74
1200 do..........72⅝	700 do..........74⅛
1100 do..........72¾	500 do......s60. 73⅛
1000 do..........72⅝	500 do......s3. 74⅛
500 do......b3. 72⅞	200 Rock Island.....103¾
300 do......s3. 72¾	1200 North-western..44
1300 do..........72⅞	950 do..........44¼
200 Pacific Mail.....34⅜	100 do..........44⅜
100 Erie Railway.....28½	300 do......s3. 44¼
800 Union Pacific.s3. 36½	100 Ohio & Miss.......27⅛
500 do......b3. 36⅝	200 do..........27
200 St. Paul.........36½	200 do......b3. 27
2000 do..........36⅜	200 do......s3. 26⅞
200 do..........36½	600 do......s3. 26⅞
200 do......b3. 36⅝	100 do......b3. 27
100 N. W. Pref.......58¼	300 do..........27⅛
800 Tol. & Wab.......14¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, 1881 Reg.......12.119⅜	$40,000 U.S.5-20 Reg. 1867.......b.c.119⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1881 Coupon.......12.119⅝	6,500 do.......b.c.119¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 Cou. 1862.......12.115⅝	2,000 U. S. 5-20 Cou. 1868.......12.119¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 Cou. 1864.......b.c.117½	5,000 U. S. 5s, 1881 Coupon.......b.c.116
61,500 U. S. 5.20 Cou. New.......118½	5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. b.c.......119¾
150,000 do.......b.c.118⅝	5,000 do.......119⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000 Mo. 6s, A. bds. 95¼	20 Adams Expr b.c. 99
5,000 S. C. 6s, N., J. & J.......33	25 U. S. Ex...b.c.s3. 59
	200 do.......59
5,000 Tenn. 6s, old, X coup.......47	175 do.......58½
	1500 Erie Railway b.c. 28½
6,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. T. 3d c.b.c. 3½	6 Mich. Cen. R. b.c. 78
	200 N. Y. C. & H.......b.c.102⅛
1,000 Mil.& St.P.1st, La Cr Div'n. 88⅛	8 do.......102
	100 L.S.&M.S.b.c.s60. 73⅛
18,000 Ch.& N.W.con. coup. G. bds. 81¼	100 do.......74¼
	1500 do.......74⅛
2,000 Ch.& N.W.con. 90½	1000 do.......s3. 74⅛
1,000 Gal. & Ch. 1st.108	34 do.......74
2,000 Mor. & E's.2d.106¾	3800 do.......b3. 74¼
10,000 L.Sh.2d.con. c.100	2700 do.......74⅛
1,000 L.Sh. c.,R.,1st.100	1800 do.......74¼
5,000 N.Y.C. 1st...c.112½	1200 do.......s3. 74⅛
18,000 Cen. Pac. G. b. 96⅞	700 do.......74⅜
10,000 do.......96⅝	50 Cl.& Pitts. gd.b.c. 92½
2,000 do.......96¾	100 do.......94¼
20,000 C.P.1st,S.J.Br. 85¾	144 do.......92
5,000 C. P. 1st,Cal.& Or. Br...s20. 84	500 Un. Pac. R.b.c.b3. 36¾
	600 do.......s3. 36⅝
3,000 do.......b. c. 84⅜	1800 do.......s3. 36½
7,000 do.......84¼	900 do.......s3. 36⅜
1,000 St. L.& I.M.1st. 96½	1300 do.......36⅜
8,000 Union Pac. 1st. 92⅞	800 Ch. & N.W.b.c.s3. 44¼
25,000 do.......b.c. 92¾	50 do.......44
1,000 Un. Pac. S. Fd. 81	100 do.......s3. 44⅛
11,000 do.......80⅞	700 do.......44¼
5,000 Tol.& W. 1st, St. L. Div.......55½	700 do.......44⅛
	200 do.......c. 44⅛
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d.. 52	100 do.......s3. 44⅛
1,000 Gt.Wn.1st,'88. 78	100 C.& N.W.Pf.b.c.b3. 58
1,000 L. & N. c., '98. 90	100 do.......58
600 Wn. Un. Tel. 7s.100	200 do.......s3. 58
5000 N.J. Cen. 1st, c.104	600 C. M. & St. P.b.c.. 36½
5000 West. Pac. bds.. 87	100 do.......36⅜
30 B'k of Commerce.119½	300 do.......36½
100 Mar.L.&M.Co.b.c. 5½	100 C.,M.& St.P.Pf b.c. 57
100 do.......6⅝	100 Tol.,Wab.& W.b.c. 14⅞
100 Del. & H. Canal..111¼	100 do.......s3. 14¾
50 do.......b. c. 111	100 do.......14⅝
8 do.......111¼	50 Rome & Wn. R.......77
1000 W. Un. Tel..b.c. 72⅞	220 Mor. & Es.......b.c. 95½
4300 do.......b3. 73	20 do.......95⅝
2000 do.......73	100 P., Ft. W. & Chi. G'd..b.c.b3. 98½
4400 do.......72⅞	25 do.......98½
800 do.......s3. 72¾	254 Del. L.&W..b.c.c.108¼
1100 do.......72¾	100 H. & St. Jo.......b.c. 21⅜
1600 do.......b3. 72⅞	400 Ohio & M...b.c.s3. 26⅞
400 do.......72⅞	700 do.......b3. 27
600 do.......72¾	100 do.......26⅞
400 P.M.S.S.Co.......b.c. 34⅜	800 do.......b3. 27
200 do.......c. 34⅜	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

1300 West. Union.......72⅞	1100 Pacific Mail.......34⅜
200 do.......c. 72⅞	300 do.......34¼
2900 do.......b3. 73	800 Union Pacific.......36½
200 do.......b3. 73	300 do.......b3. 36½
200 do.......b3. 73⅛	100 Northwestern.s4. 44
7700 do.......73⅛	1600 do.......44⅛
900 do.......s3. 73⅛	300 do.......44
600 do.......73	800 do.......43⅞
400 do.......s3. 73	2700 do.......43⅝
400 do.......73⅛	1000 do.......43⅝
500 do.......b3. 73⅛	300 do.......s3. 43⅝
1900 do.......s3. 73⅛	400 Rock Island...b3. 103¾
800 Lake Shore.......74⅜	100 N. W. Pref.......b3. 57⅝
100 do.......s3. 74⅜	100 do.......b3. 57⅜
1500 do.......b3. 74½	300 do.......s3. 57½
1700 do.......74⅜	300 do.......57
200 St. Paul.......36½	200 do.......56¾
200 C. C. & I. C.......8½	300 Ohio & Miss.......27⅛
200 do.......8¼	100 do.......27

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$52000 U.S.5-20 coup. 1867.......119⅜	$13,100 U.S.10-40 Reg.116½
	2,500 U. S. 10-40 c.......116½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000 C.P.1st M., S. J. Branch.......85¾	16 Fourth Nat. Bk..98¾
	100 Mar. L. & M...b.c. 6
1,000 U. P. R. R.,1st M.......92⅞	15 Adams Ex.......b.c. 99
	100 do.......99¼
5,000 U. P. S. F.......81	400 U. P. R. R.......b.c. 36½
4,000 Gt. West. 1st M., '88..b.c. 78	1500 do.......36⅝
	800 L.S.&M.S.R.b.c.s3. 74¼
3,000 O. & M., 2d M. 82½	1500 do.......74⅜
3,000 C. & P. con. S. F.......103½	900 do.......s60. 73⅞
	800 do.......b3. 74½
1,000 T.& W.,1st M. 82	60 C.,C.,C. & I. R.b.c. 64½
5,000 A. & S., 3d M.100	600 C. & N. W. R..b.c. 43⅝
1,000 T.& W.1st St. L. Div.......56	1000 do.......43½
	900 do.......43⅝
1,000 T.& W.1st St. L. Div.......56½	100 do.......b3. 43¾
	500 do.......s3. 43⅝
1,000 T.& W.1st St. L. Div.......57	400 do.......43¾
	1900 do.......43⅞
3,000 T.& W.1st St. L. Div.......56½	800 do.......44
	200 do.......s3. 44
22,000 H. 1st 7s, C.109¾	600 do.......44⅛
3,500 N.Y.C.6s,'83.100	100 C.&N.W.P.b.c.s15. 56½
1,000 W. Pac. Bds. 86¾	100 do.......56¾
5,000 P., L. & D.1st. 60	200 do.......57
5,000 L.,B.& M. 1st. 60	100 do.......s3. 57
1,000 C., C. & I. C., 1st M.......70½	100 do.......57⅛
	200 C. & R. I. R.......b.c.103½
1,000 C.& O.1st C.on. 43½	100 do.......103⅝
1000 P.M.S.S. Co..b.c. 34⅛	100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3. 36½
400 do.......34	200 do.......s3. 36⅜
100 do.......34⅛	1000 do.......36⅜
100 Erie R.......b.c.b3. 28½	100 do.......36½
300 do.......28⅝	100 H.& St.J.R.b.c. b3. 21
2900 W. U. Tel.......b.c. 73⅛	200 do.......20⅞
1000 do.......s3. 73	800 do.......21
1200 do.......73⅛	100 T., W. & W. R.b.c. 15
900 do.......b3. 73¼	50 do.......14¾
4200 do.......b3 73¼	900 do.......s3. 15
3600 do.......73¼	100 do.......14⅞
2000 do.......73⅜	300 do.......14¾
100 do.......s3. 73⅜	50 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c. 98¼
1200 do.......73½	175 do.......98½
3700 do.......73½	300 O. & M. R.......b.c. 26⅞
500 do.......s3. 73½	100 do.......27
1100 do.......b3. 73⅝	100 do.......27⅛
1700 do.......73⅝	10 M. & E. R.......b.c. 95⅝
3600 do.......73¼	100 N.Y. N.H.& H. b.c.137

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100 Pac. Mail.......34⅜	5 Amer. Ex.......63
2100 do.......34½	10000 U. P. L. G...b3. 92¼
200 do.......34⅝	800 Union Pac.......36¾
100 West. Union..u.r. 73¾	1500 do.......36⅞
1600 do.......73¾	1000 do.......b60. 37
500 do.......s3. 73¾	100 Ill. Central.......98½
300 do.......b3. 73⅞	10 Pittsburg.......92
200 do.......73⅞	200 North-western.......44⅛
200 do.......s3. 73¾	200 do.......b3. 44¼
100 do..u.r.c. 73⅞	45 N. J. Central.......107¼
3000 do.......73⅞	100 Rock Island.......103½
2200 do.......b3. 74	1100 do.......b3.103⅝
500 do.......74	200 do.......103⅝
500 do.......s3. 73⅞	100 St. Paul.......36½
1000 N. Y. C. & H..b3.102¼	400 do.......36¾
500 do.......102	200 Tol. & Wab.......15
50 Lake Shore.......74⅜	12 Ft. Wayne.......98
200 do.......74½	600 Ohio & Miss.......27¼
500 do.......s3. 74½	100 do.......b3. 27⅜
1900 do.......b3. 74⅝	100 do.......27⅞
500 do.......74⅝	200 do.......b3. 27½
1800 do.......74¾	1200 do.......27½
1900 do.......74⅞	61 Morris & Essex..95⅝

FRIDAY, Jan. 29—P. M.

The Stock Market inclined to weakness early in the day, and prices declined ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent., except in the case of North-west, which broke from 44⅜ to 43½ for the Common, and 58¼ to 56¾ for the Preferred. Western Union and Lake Shore were noticeable exceptions to the market, showed considerable strength in the late dealings, and were active in the afternoon. The former ranged from 72½ to 74, and the latter from 73¾ to 74⅞. The market was decidedly firmer toward the close, when North-west recovered to 44¼, and Preferred to 57⅝. Pacific Mail declined from 34⅜ to 34, and closed at 34⅝. The advance in the balance of the list in the late dealings was ¼ to ⅝ ₱ cent. During the day there were some large purchases for the bear account, and a number of short contracts were closed up, particularly in Western Union and Lake Shore, which stimulated the advance in those stocks. The advance in Lake Shore was partly founded on a belief generally entertained that the injunction against the payment of the dividend would be dissolved to-morrow.

The money market was abundantly supplied with loanable funds, the ruling rates for call loans having been 2½@3 ₱ cent. Commercial paper was in good request. Prime acceptances are quoted at 4½@5½ ₱ cent., and single-named paper at 5½ to 7 ₱ cent.

It was announced to-day that the Syndicate had taken $25,000,000 of the new Five ₱ cent. loan, with the privilege of a call on the balance for six months. Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, have been admitted into the Syndicate, which formerly included Messrs. Belmont & Co., Rothschild & Sons, and Seligman & Co. Secretary Bristow will probably issue a call for 1862s, for redemption, against the new negotiation, but the amount is not certain.

The foreign advices reported the rate of discount in the open market in London at 2 13-16 ₱ cent., and money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities 2½ ₱ cent. Consols were strong, advancing to 92¾@92⅞, but closed ⅛ lower. Government bonds were firm and closed at 107⅞ for 1865s, old, and 1867s; 104⅞@105 for 10-40s; 102⅞@103 for New 5s, and 26 for Erie. The Sterling Exchange market was weak, and the leading bankers reduced rates one-half cent, the asking quotations being $4 87@$4 89½. The rates for business were $4 86¼@$4 86½ for bankers' 60-day sterling bills and $4 89@$4 89½ for demand. The gold market opened with a good show of strength, the first sales having been at 113⅜, but, in subsequent dealings, the price declined to 113, and the market closed weak. The decline was stimulated by the announcement of the award of new 5s to the Syndicate, and the reduction in the rates of dealing. On Gold Loans the rates were 2, 3, 2½ and 1 ₱ cent. Some loans were also made free of interest. The Customs receipts to-day were $186,000. The Import Entries of Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week amounted to $3,062,042, against $2,727,250 for the corresponding week last year, and $3,411,220 in 1873. The amount of Dry-Goods thrown on the market for the week was $3,385,042.

Government bonds were strong in tone, but prices were without important change. The transactions were less in amount than of late. Railroad mortgages were firm and prices were well maintained. Toledo and Wabash firsts sold at 82, seconds at 52, and St. Louis Division at 55½@57, the last named having sold yesterday at 58. The Pacific mortgages were most actively dealt in, and improved ⅛ to ½ per cent. State bonds were steady on a very limited amount of business.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1875.

Gold receipts	$665,409 26
Gold payments	707,912 87
Gold balance	43,524,683 96
Currency receipts	937,110 92
Currency payments	544,036 15
Currency balance	46,560,758 34
Customs	186,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 29.

	Thursday.	Friday.
U. S. New 5s, Coupon, 1881	116⅛	116
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1862	115½	115½
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1867	119¼	119¼
American Gold	113¼	113
Bills on L'n., 60 days	$4 86½@$4 87	$4 86¼@$4 86½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102¼	102
Chicago and Rock Island	103½	103⅝
Pacific Mail	34½	34⅝
St. Paul Common	36⅝	36⅞
St. Paul Preferred	58	57
Western Union	72½	73⅞
Union Pacific	36⅜	36⅞
Lake Shore	74⅛	74⅞
Toledo and Wabash	14⅞	15½
North-western Common	44⅛	44½
North-western Preferred	58½	57
Delaware and Lackawanna	108¼	108¼
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107¼
Panama	111	111
Erie	28⅝	28⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅛	27½
C., C. and Indiana Central	8¾	8½
Harlem	128	128

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102¼	102	1,800
Erie	28⅝	28½	2,300
Lake Shore	74⅞	73¾	33,100
Wabash	15¼	14¾	3,200
North-western	44⅜	43½	19,100
North-western Preferred	58¼	56¾	2,100
Rock Island	103¾	103½	2,100
Fort Wayne	98½	98½	125
Milwaukee & St. Paul	36⅞	36⅜	6,200
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	57	57	100
Pittsburg	92½	92	131
Delaware, Lack. & Western	108¼	108¼	254
Illinois Central	98½	98½	100
Union Pacific	36⅞	36⅜	12,500
C., C. & Indiana Central	8½	8¼	400
Hannibal & St. Joseph	21⅜	20⅞	700
Ohio & Miss.	27½	26⅞	8,100
Morris & Essex	95½	95½	200
Western Union Tel.	74	72½	82,500
Pacific Mail	34⅝	34	8,500
Mariposa	6	5½	300
Adams Express	99¼	99	100
United States Express	59¼	58½	400
Total sales			184,360

The following were the closing quotations for Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	119¾	120	5-20s, '65, n., c.	118¼	118⅝
6s, 1881, r.	119¼	119½	5-20s, 1867, r.	119⅛	119⅜
6s, 1881, c.	119½	119⅝	5-20s, 1867, c.	119¼	119⅜
5-20s, 1862, r.	115½	115¾	5-20s, 1868, r.	119¼	119¾
5-20s, 1862, c.	115⅜	115¾	5-20s, 1868, c.	119½	120
5-20s, 1864, r.	117	117¼	10-40s, r.	116⅜	116½
5-20s, 1864, c.	117⅜	117¾	10-40s, c.	116½	116¾
5-20s, 1865, r.	119	119½	5s, 1881, r.	114⅜	114⅝
5-20s, 1865, c.	119⅜	119⅝	5s, 1881, c.	115⅞	116
5-20s, '65, n., r.	118¼	118½			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $83,000 for interest, and $112,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$53,775,000
Gold balances	1,181,000
Currency balances	1,351,466

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Arkansas 6s, F.......23	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75...110
Ark.7s,L.R.&F.S.iss. 9	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77...110
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 15	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78...110
Ar.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 9	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75...110
Ark. 7s, M., O. &R.R. 9	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76...110
Ark. 7s, A. C. R.......9	N. C. 6s, O., J. & Ju. 27
California 7s.......105	N. C. 6s, April & Oct 27
Connecticut 6s.......103	N.C. N.C. R..J. & Ju. 55⅝
Ga. 7s. new bds.......90	N.C.N.C.R.Ap.&Oct. 55¾
Ga. 7s, Indorsed.......86	N.C.NCR.,C.off,J&J. 36
Ga. 7s, G. bds.......72½	N.C.NCR.C.offA.&O. 37⅛
Indiana 5s.......99	N. C. Fund. Act, '66.. 17
Ill. C. 6s, 1877.......100	N. C. N. B., J & J... 16
Ill. C. 6s, 1879.......100	Ohio 6s, 1875.......99½
Ill. War Loan.......100	Ohio 6s, 1881.......103
Kentucky 6s.......100	Ohio 6s, 1886.......104
Lou'siana 6s.......27	Rhode Island 6s.......103
La. new bds.......26	S. Carolina 6s.......34
La. 6s, new F'g D...26	S. C. 6s, Jan. & Ju... 34
La. 6s, L. bds.......25	S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct. 33
La. 8s, L. bds.......27	S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J. 32
La. 8s, L. bds. of 1875. 27	S. C. L. C., '69,A.&O. 32
Mich. 6s, 1878-79.......102	S. C. 7s of 1888.......32
Mich. 6s, 1883.......102	S. C. Non-Fund. Bs. 8
Mich. 7s, 1890.......105	Tenn. 6s, old.......64¼
Mo. 6s, due in 1875..100	Tenn. 6s, old, ex C.. 47
Mo. 6s, due in 1876.. 99½	Tenn. 6s, New Bds.. 64
L.bds.,due'81to'91 in. 97	Tenn. 6s, new, ex C. 46
A'm or Un'y, due '92. 95	Tenn. 6s, new series. 45
H. & St. J., due '75..100	Texas 10s of 1876.......96
H. & St. J., due '76.. 99½	Virginia 6s, old.......31
H. & St. J., due '86.. 95¾	Va. 6s, N. B., 1866.......31
H. & St. J., due '87.. 96½	Va. 6s, N. B., 1867.......31
N. Y. R. B. Loan.......106⅜	Va. 6s, Con. Bonds.......55
N. Y. C. B. Loan.......106⅜	

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs...107	C., P. & A., new bs..101¼
Boston,H.& Erie 1st. 23	Buff. & Erie, new bs.101
Bos., H. & Erie guar. 25	Buff. & State Line 7's.101
B., C.R.& M.1st 7s, g. 45	L. S. Dividend bs.......100½
C. & Ohio 6s, 1st.......36	L. S. Con. Cp., 1st.......100
C. & Ohio ex coup.......34	L. S. Con. Reg., 1st..100
Chi. & Alton 1st.......105	Mar. & Cin. 1st.......107
Chi. & Alton Inc.......100½	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902..102⅝
La. & Mo. 1st, guar. 90½	N. Y. & N. H., 6s.......101⅝
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st.. 94	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.......99⅜
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st.112	N. Y. C. 6s, '87.......99
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s..102¼	N.Y.C. 6s, R. Estate 95
Chi., R. I. & Pacific.106	N.Y.C.6s,Subscript'n 95
Cen. R. of N. J.1st,n.110¾	N. Y. C. 7s, '76.......103¼
Cen. R. of N. J.1st,c.103⅞	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.112½
Cen. R. of N. J. c. c.106¼	N.Y.C.& H. 1st, Reg.111
A. Dock & I. Bonds. 99½	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.106⅝
M.&S.P.1st,7 3-10 P.D 94	H. R. 7s, 3d, '75.......102
M. & S. P. 7s, g., R.D. 84	Harlem 1st, 7s, C.......109¼
M. & S.P.1st,La C.D. 88	Harlem 1st, 7s, R.......109
M. & S. P. 1st, con.. 74½	N. Missouri, 1st.......83¼
Chic. & N. W. S. F'd.104	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F..99
Chic.& N.W.Con. bs. 90½	Ohio & Miss. Con.......97½
Chic. & N. W. 1st.......100	Ohio & Miss. 2d, Con 82½
Chic.&N.W.C.g'd bs.. 81	C. Pacific G'd bs.......96½
Gal. & Chic. Ext'd..108	C. P., San Joaquin Br 85¾
Galena & Chic. 2d.......102	C. P., Cal. & O. 1st... 84
Chicago & Mil. 1st.......93½	C. P., State Aid bs..104
C.C.C&Ind's1st7sSF.106¼	Western Pacific bs.......86¾
Del., Lack. & W.1st.103	Un. Pac. 1st Bs.......92¾
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.107½	Un. Pac. L. Gt. 7s.. 92⅛
Del.,L.&W. 7s Conv.108½	Un. Pac. S. F.......80⅞
Morris & Essex 1st..109½	Pac. R. R. of Mo. 1st. 92¼
Morris & Essex 2d..106¾	P. R. 7s' Gd. by Mo.100½
Mor.& Essex bs 1,900.100	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.106¾
Mor.&Essex Const'n.100	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..102
Mor.&Essex 7s of '71.102⅝	C. & P. Con. S. F.......103
Erie 1st Extended.......105	C. & Pitt. 3d.......101¾
Erie 2d 7s, '79.......103	C., C. & I. 1st.......70½
Erie 3d 7s, '83.......101½	C., C. & I. 2d.......25
Erie 4th 7s, '80.......98¾	R., W. & O. Con. 1st. 93⅞
Long Dock Bonds.......101¼	St. L. & I. M. 1st.......96
Han.&St.Jo.bs, Conv. 81	Alt. & T. H. 1st.......104
Ill.Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75...101¾	A. & T. H. 2d Pf.......94
Dub. & Sioux City1st. 99	A. & T. H. 2d Inc.......77
Dub.& S. City 2d div. 96½	B. & S. I. 1st 8s.......97
Cedar Fls&Minn.1st. 82½	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex. 81½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d..101¼	Tol. & Wab. 2d.......52
Mich.S.N.I.S.Fd7₱c.106	Gt. W. 1st, 1888.......77
Cleve. & Tol. S. F'd.103	Gt. W. 2d, 1893.......52
Cleve. & Tol. new bs.101⅛	H. & Cen. Mo. 1st.......65
C., P. & A.. old bs...100½	

And the following for City Bank shares:

American.......148	Mechanics'.......138
American Exchange.117½	Mercantile.......110
Butchers' & Drov's'.130	Merchants'.......120
City.......300	Merchants' Ex.......101
Commerce.......119	Nassau.......108
Corn Exchange.......120	New-York.......127
First National.......200	Ninth National.......100
Fourth National.......98½	North America.......97½
Fulton.......155	Pacific.......160
Gallatin National.......130	Park.......137½
German American.......87	People's.......138
Grocers'.......99	Phenix.......98
Hanover.......92	Republic.......105½
Irving.......127	Seventh Ward.......99
Leather Manufac'rs.185	State of New-York..110
Manhattan.......150	Union.......130

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 29.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	..
City 6s, new	104⅞	105
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130⅜	130⅝
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅜	55½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56⅛	56¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62	62¼
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43	43½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	22	22⅛
Northern Central Railroad	34	34¼
Lehigh Navigation	50⅜	50½
Gold Loan	100	100¼

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company received proposals to-day for $2,000,000 of their 7 per cent. currency bonds, due 1894. The loan was awarded to Morton, Bliss & Co., and L. Von Hoffman & Co., at 101.11 and interest. There were two other bids for the whole loan, one at 101.09, and the other at 101, and interest.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Cincinnati Municipal 7 3-10 p ct Bonds

A limited amount for sale by
KUHN, LOEB & CO., Bankers, No. 31 Nassau st.

C., C. AND I. C. BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS will find matters of interest in HASSLER'S WEEKLY FINANCIAL REPORT, NO. 213. Single copies, 5 cents. No. 7 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 29 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	34	Lead, pigs	290
Bees-wax, pks	2	Resin, bbls	50
Cotton, bales	2,980	Pork, pks	984
Copper, bbls	90	Beef, pks	140
Copper, hhds	4	Cut Meats, pks	943
Dried Fruit, pks	33	Lard, pks	1,785
Eggs, bbls	536	Stearine, pks	196
Flour, bbls	6,364	Butter, pks	2,354
Wheat, bushels	6,460	Cheese, pks	5
Corn, bushels	79,700	Tallow, pks	51
Oats, bushels	23,200	Dressed Hogs, No.	748
Rye, bushels	800	Pea-nuts, bags	442
Malt, bushels	2,650	Rice, pks	63
Barley, bushels	500	Sugar, bbls	67
Grass-seed, bags	1,385	Starch, bxs	100
Flax-seed, bags	3	Sumac, bags	98
Beans, bbls	304	Tea, half-chests	10
Corn-meal, bags	520	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	901
B'kwheat Flour, pks	250	Whisky, bbls	788
Hops, bales	53	Wool, bales	86
Hides, No	168	Syrup, bbls	24
Hides, bales	397	Skins, bales	3
Leather sides	4,220		

ASHES—Have been in limited demand, and quoted at $6 25@$6 50 for Pots, and $8 25@$8 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been some improvement in the demand for goods in this line, but not sufficient to meet the expectations of holders, and complaint has been made of the comparative dullness in the market thus far. The order business is yet quite moderate. Values rule about as before quoted. More inquiry is noted for the product of City factories, at the current quotations for desirable styles of work. The auction movement is moderate, and values are somewhat unsettled. Finishing stock is in rather better request. Rubber goods attract more attention. The latest Boston report is to the effect that "while a much larger number of buyers than usual have been here, the purchases are not large, and not very well distributed among the trade. The margin for profits is small, and manufacturers are not able to pay a satisfactory price to their workmen. There have been some small failures, and this tends to depress the croakers and impart a gloomy feeling, when really there is a more encouraging state of trade than last year. Brogans have sold well, but it is true that a good many buyers want a cheap article that will not add much to the reputation of the manufacturer."

BRICKS—Have been comparatively dull, and more or less nominal as to price, though quoted as before. Supplies moderate. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $3@$3 50; Jersey, $6 25@$6 50; Up-river, $6 50@$7 25; Haverstraw, $7 50@$8; Croton Front at $12@$13 for brown, $13@$14 for dark, and $14@$15 for red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58 ₱ 1,000.

CANDLES—Have been moderately dealt in, in a jobbing way, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—Has been quoted steady as to price, in the leading instances, but has been without notable activity. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7 50; Scotch Gas, $7 50@$8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ton.

COCOA—Has been very quiet at former prices. Maracaibo, prime to choice, quoted at 26c.@28c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayquil at 11½c.@12c., and San Domingo at 6⅞c.@7c. gold.

COFFEE—Held firmly at yesterday's quotations, but dull to-day, no invoice dealings having been reported. Operators disposed to await developments as to the project of reimposing a duty.

COTTON—Has been in very light demand for early delivery, at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,039 bales, of which were—bales last evening, including 50 bales to exporters, 420 bales to spinners, and 569 bales to speculators....Business for forward delivery has been on a moderate scale, opening firmly, and subsequently advancing about 1-16c. ₱ ℔., notwithstanding the dullness reported from Liverpool and the liberal arrivals from the shipping ports. February options were notably firm, under manipulations, in speculative interests. The strength of the market, in this instance, tended to make sellers generally less eager to place options. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,700 bales, (of which 3,400 bales on last evening and 8,300 bales to-day,) with 400 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15 9-32c.; February, 15 9-32c.@15 5-16c.; March at 15 15-32c.; April, 15 25-32c.; May at 16 3-32c.; June, 16 13-32c.@16 7-16c.; July at 16 21-32c.@16 11-16c.; August at 16⅞c.@16 15-16c.; September, 16½c. ₱ ℔., the market closing tamely....Receipts here to-day, 2,980 bales, including 231 bales by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 19,915 bales, and for the week, 119,032 bales, against 97,613 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,517,810 bales, against 2,549,108 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 50,496 bales; to the Continent, 21,964 bales. Stock in New-York, 162,429 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 882,906 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Low Middling	14⅞	15	15⅛	15¼
Middling	15⅝	15½	15¾	15¾
Good Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling Fair	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾
Fair	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—Drugs and Dyes have been comparatively quiet at generally unchanged prices. Dye-woods are in demand, but the light offerings and extreme views of holders check business. San Domingo Logwood quoted at $24@$25, currency; Jamaica do., $22@$23; Mexican Fustic, $30@$32, gold; Lima Wood, $75, currency; Camwood, $160@$170, gold, ₱ ton.

FERTILIZERS—Only a limited jobbing business has been noted in most kinds on the basis of previous quotations.

FRUIT—Trade has been dull in this line, with values ruling about steady. Sales, 600 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 85; 1,000 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 65 ₱ box; 170 bbls. Currants at 6c.; 18 cases Citron at 27c.; 50 cks. Turkey Prunes at 8½c.@10½c.; and 200 cases Sardines on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet, and depressed in price. The export inquiry has been limited, and mainly for desirable lines, on the basis of $5 for good extras. The home trade inquiry has also been light, and mostly for job lots, to meet urgent wants. The offerings of stock have been more liberal. The sales since our last have been 9,850 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@$4 35, chiefly at $4@$4 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 65@$5, chiefly at $4 85@$5; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5@$5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 60@$5, mostly at $4 80@$5; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 65@$5; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $4 85@$5 65; and trade of Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 3,400 bbls. shipping stock on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been rather more active, but at somewhat easier prices, on more urgent offerings of supplies. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 85 for very poor to very good shipping and Trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour quite dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair demand and very firm within the range of from $4 10@$5 30 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales, 500 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 30, for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been moderately active within the range of from $4@$4 50 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $4 50 for Golden Ear; $4@$4 40 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 800 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been very quiet at from $1 45@$1 80 ₱ 100 ℔....Oat-meal dull, within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in limited request within the range of $2 50@$2 85 ₱ 100 ℔. for poor to fancy, in bags.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been very quiet, the firmness of holders operating against business, though rather more demand has been noted, partly speculative, on the basis of $1 08½@$1 09 for good to choice No. 2 Chicago, in store, with, however, $1 10 asked for prime. Some milling inquiry has been reported for prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring, to arrive, at $1 20, but sellers have been generally claiming $1 22@$1 23. A sale of 20,000 bushels, February delivery, was reported at $1 21. The few odd lots of car stock sold were at about previous figures, but of no importance as indications of actual values of full lines or boat-loads of stock. The weaker range of ocean freights did not seem to have any decided influence on the export call; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring was held at $1 15 for prime stock afloat, but was inactive. Ungraded Spring, car stock, was placed to a limited extent within the range of $1 07@$1 21 for very poor to prime. Winter Wheat has been quite moderately sought after and quoted somewhat lower, with sales reported of only about 14,500 bushels, in sundry odd lots, at $1 30@$1 32 for about prime to choice White Michigan, in store; $1 25@$1 27 for Amber Western; $1 20@$1 25 for ordinary to strictly prime Red Western; and $1 25 for fair Amber State....Corn has been in less confident demand for export as well as for home use, and has been quoted lower for new, which has been offered more freely. Old has been dull and nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels at 83c.@84c. for ordinary to prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 83½c.@84c. for fair to prime, and closing at 83¾c.@84c. for prime, afloat, 84c.@85c. for new Yellow Western, 84c.@84½c. for new White do., and (nominally) 90c.@92c. for old Mixed Western, afloat; prime new Mixed Western, to arrive early in February, was in demand at 82c., but held up to 84c.@86c....Rye has been in some request for export, but the bids have been much under the views of sellers, and no important dealings have been reported. A bid of 91c. was reported for prime, afloat, but holders claimed up to 95c.@96c. ₱ bushel....Canada Peas in some demand on the basis of $1 07 for prime, in bond....Barley has been in moderate request at about former prices; sales, 5,500 bushels very good Canada West at $1 55; 9,000 bushels Jefferson County at $1 40....Barley-malt dull and unsettled....Oats have been in comparatively limited request, and quoted rather easier in price, though holders of strictly prime have not been offering supplies with much freedom. Sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels at 66c.@68½c. for very poor to prime Mixed Western; 67c.@70c. for poor to choice White do., chiefly at 68½c.@69c. for fair to very good car stock; 68c.@69c. for White State, and 67c.@68c. for Mixed State....Feed has been very moderately sought after, within the range of from $24@$31 for poor to choice, ₱ ton....Hay has been salable and firm, Shipping grades of Bale Hay quoted at 60c.@70c. for fair to choice; retailing qualities at 70c.@$1; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Rye Straw selling, in lots, at 50c.@70c.; Oat at 55c.@70c. ₱ 100 ℔.

GUNNY BAGGS AND BAGGING—The demand is mostly for Domestic Cloth, which is quoted firm at 11½c.@11¾c.; market otherwise inactive, with values on East India product nominal.

HARDWARE—Trade in most kinds of stock has been very moderate for the season, with values, however, quoted about steady in the leading instances. Holders are generally firm in their views, and hopeful of a fairly active Spring business, especially in view of the limited stock in the hands of distributors, and the comparatively low figures now named on most schedule lists.

HEMP—Jute Butts sold to the extent of 1,800 bales at 2⅜c.@2½c., currency, ₱ ℔. Market steady, but otherwise dull.

HIDES—The market rules quite firm for desirable qualities of stock, the demand for which has been fair. Sales 693 Buenos Ayres seconds, at 22¼c., gold; 800 Dry Texas, part at 22½c.; 700 Wet-salted Texas, 500 Matamoras, and 2,000 Mexican on private terms.

HOPS—Have been recently attracting more attention, within the previous range as to values. The demand has been almost wholly from brewers, who have purchased about 1,000 bales during the week. We quote: New-Yorks, very good to choice, new, 42c.@50c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 25c.@40c.; Eastern, new, 35c.@45c.; Western, new, 35c.@45c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; Californias, 45c.@50c. ₱ ℔. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 733 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 37,273 bales, against 14,578 bales same time last year. Exports this week, — bales, and since Sept. 1, 13,822 bales.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been in fair demand, and quoted very firm, at $2 25@$2 35 for Eastern ₱ thousand....Lime has been in limited request, with common Rockland quoted at $1@$1 25, and Lump at $1 50@$1 75; State at $1@$1 25 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement, $4 25@$4 50; Roman, $4 25@$5 50; Rosendale, $1 30 ₱ bbl....Lumber has been in moderately active request, with Eastern Spruce quoted at $18@$20 50 for lots to order, and $16 50@$19 50 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $19@$25; White Pine Boards, $18@$30; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, 5c.@25c. ₱ superficial foot. Offerings of stock generally moderate. Shingles within the range of $8@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine; $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $12 50@$26 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—More demand has been noted from jobbers for old crop Foreign within our previous range, with sales reported of 212 hhd. Demerara on private terms; 321 hhds. Arecibo at 43c., and 200 hhds. Porto Rico, (including 50 hhds. newly-ground from stand-over cane,) on private terms. No further additions have been thus far made to the available supply. The 60 hhds. new-crop Matanzas, recently mentioned as the first arrival, have not yet been reported sold. New-Orleans new crop has been moderately inquired for, and 300 bbls. have been reported sold, in lots, within the range of 57c.@66c. for very good to very fancy. We quote here: Porto Rico, 43c.@55c.; Barbados, 43c.@45c.; Demerara, 35c.@46c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 56c.@66c. for good to very fancy. Syrups have been in demand, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 42½c.@75c., the latter for very fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@55c., the latter for fancy, ₱ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses quiet, on the basis of 30c. for hhds. and 33c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin very quiet, with Strained quoted at $2 10@$2 15 for common to good, ₱ 280 ℔....Tar dull at $2 35@$2 37½ for Wilmington....City Pitch at $2 25@$2 37½....Spirits Turpentine in good request and rather firmer, with sales reported of 410 bbls. merchantable at 38c.@38½c., and 74 bbls. New-York pts. at 39½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Trade in this line has been generally tame since our last, with values, however, without important alteration. The jobbing inquiry has been limited. We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@73c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm, $1 72½@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm, $1 95; Bleached do., $2; Lard-oil, $1 07½@$1 17½ for good to choice, and 85c.@$1 02½ for No. 1; Red-oil, 60c.; Saponified do., 58c.@62c.; Linseed-oil from 77c.@79c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 17½@$1 22½, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@43c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 46c.@47c.; Yellow do., 52c.@57c.; White do., 60c.@65c.; Paraffine, 22c.@27c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 75c.@85c.; Cod, 62c.@70c.; Neats-foot, 80c.@$1 10; Cocoanut, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—Has been held with confidence, but has been very quiet....Crude, in bulk, quoted at 6½c.....Refined, here, at 12½c., and at Philadelphia at 12¼c....Refined, in cases, 17¼c.@17½c....City Naphtha, 9½c.

PROVISIONS—A more active inquiry has been noted for Pork, at advanced prices, with sales reported for early delivery of 250 bbls. new Western Mess, at $19 60 for regular, (closing at $19 62½@$19 75,) $19 25 for light, and $19 for refuse; 200 bbls. Prime Mess at $18 25; and small lots of extra Prime at $15 75. And for forward delivery of new Western Mess, 3,750 bbls., March options, at $19 50@$19 65, closing at $19 60; and 500 bbls., May, at $19 75@$19 87½, closing at $19 87½....Dressed Hogs in fair demand, at 8⅜c.@8⅝c. for City and 7¾c.@8c. for Western....Cut-meats have been moderately sought after at firm prices, with sales reported of 25 bxs. Clear Bellies on private terms; 100 bxs. do. (for the Cuban market) at 11c.; 21,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, part at 10¼c. for 10-℔. averages; small lots of Pickled Shoulders at 7⅛c.; Smoked do. at 8⅞c.; Pickled Hams at 10¼c.@10½c.; Smoked Hams at 12c.@12½c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 7⅜c....Bacon held more firmly, on a moderate demand; sales, 100 bxs. City Long Clear at 10⅜c., and 100 bxs. Western Long and Short Clear at 10⅜c., with Long Clear quoted at 10c.@10⅛c., and Short Clear at 10⅜c.@10½c....Lard has been in more request for early delivery and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 250 tcs. Western Steam, prime to choice, at 13⅝c.@14c.; 180 tcs. City at 13¾c., quoted at the close at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; and 200 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 14c., with Continental stock quoted at 14¼c. A much more confident demand has been noted for Western Steam, for forward delivery, especially for February and March, at decidedly firmer prices, with sales reported of 250 tcs., January options, at 13 13-16c., closing at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c.; 5,500 tcs., February, at 13⅞c., closing firmly at 13⅞c.; 3,000 tcs., March, at 14c.@14 1-16c., closing at 14 1-16c.; with April quoted at 14⅛c.@14 3-16c. Contracts for 4,000 tcs., February, were changed to March at a difference of ⅛c.@3-16c. ₱ ℔....Beef has been in moderate demand at steady rates. We quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, ₱ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, $30 for Extra do. ₱ tierce. Sales, 120 bbls. and 100 tcs. Beef Hams in request at $20@$21 50 for Western; sales, 200 bbls....Butter has been generally in limited demand, with prices favoring buyers. Supplies increasing; firkins, tubs, and pails from 20c.@36c. for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 36c.@40c. for choice to fancy do.; 15c.@28c. for poor to fancy Western; 15c.@26c. for rolls....Cheese has been moderately sought after, and held with firmness. State Factory quoted at 12½c.@16½c. for fair to very fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 6c.@15½c. ₱ ℔....Eggs have been in light demand within the range of from 25c.@31c. for fair ordinary to very choice, the latter an extreme....Limed stock quoted at 16c.@20c. ₱ dozen, the latter for choice.

SEED—Clover has been less sought after, with prime Western quoted at 11c., and State at 11⅜c.@11½c. ₱ ℔. Rough Flax has been inactive since our last at $2 30@$2 40; Timothy at $2 85@$3 ₱ bushel; Calcutta Linseed at $2 30, gold, ₱ 56 ℔.

SOAP—Trade has been generally quiet. Prices have been quoted weak. Castile quoted at 8⅝c.@9c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—There has been rather more animation in Raw. The recent arrivals of new crop have placed a fair supply on the market. Refiners have shown more disposition to operate, and of new crop Centrifugal—which constitute the whole of the offering of new thus far—have purchased with more freedom at the slightly reduced prices of yesterday. Old crop have not attracted much attention. Sales have been made to-day of 670 hhds. new crop Centrifugal, at 8⅜c.; 200 hhds. do., at 8 9-16c.; and 1,225 bxs. do., at 8¾c. And, last evening, 430 hhds. French Islands, on private terms; and 5,400 bags Rio Grade at 7⅜c. ₱ ℔. We quote fair Refining at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@8⅞c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar at 6⅝c.@7⅝c.; Melado, 4½c.@6¼c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.@10½c.; A's at 9⅞c.@10c., and Yellow at 8⅛c.@9⅝c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been more active, and quoted firm, with sales reported of equal to 220,000 ℔. at 8¾c.@8 15-16c. for very good to strictly prime....Stearine in good request, with strictly prime City, in hhds., quoted at 14⅛c., and best Western, in tcs., at 14¼c.; sales, 150 tcs. Western at 14c.@14⅛c. for good to about prime.

TEAS—Held firmly, but less active. Sales 1,300 half-chests Green and 600 half-chests Japan on private terms.

TOBACCO—The demand for most kinds has been on a moderate scale. Prices of Kentucky have been quoted about steady; Seed Leaf and Spanish product held with firmness. The export movement, at the moment, is comparatively light. Sales have been reported since our last of 200 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 11c.@26c.; 250 cases 1873 State Seed Leaf at 9c.@10c.; 205 cases 1873 Pennsylvania, at 17c.@22½c.; 52 cases 1873 Ohio at 7½c.; 100 cases 1873 Connecticut on private terms; 100 cases sundry growths at 8c.@55c., and 50 bales Havana, in lots, at 87½c.@$1 25 ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Declined to 96c. on sales of 200 bbls.

WOOL—Trade in this line—though probably not up to the anticipations of holders—has been quite active in the more desirable grades of domestic, values on which have been well supported. Manufacturers have been buying supplies with more freedom, but not much ahead of current requirements, at the ruling figures. The demand for domestic Woolens has not yet revived sufficiently to afford much encouragement to producers. The offerings of stock, however, have been quite moderate, as a rule, and full prices have been insisted on. Cape has been attracting more attention, chiefly for Canada. Sales have been reported during the week, of equal to 97,000 ℔. domestic Fleece, in lots, chiefly at 55c.@57c.; 45,000 ℔. unwashed Stock at 38½c.@48c.; 20,000 ℔. Washed, part at 60c.; 451 pkgs. and 86,000 ℔. Domestic Pulled at 35c.@50c.; 94 pks. and 5,000 ℔. Scoured, part at 72½c.@74c.; 65 bales California Lamb's on private terms; 460 bales and 231,000 ℔. California Spring within the range of 28c.@36c., including 150,000 ℔. at Boston sold here on private terms; 139 bales and 143,000 ℔. California Fall at 16½c.@29½c., the latter for very choice; 11,500 ℔. Black, part at 42c.; 60 pks. and 64,000 ℔. Combing at 54c.@70c.; 2,000 ℔. Delaine Fleece at 57½c.; 26,500 ℔. Oregon, part at 42c.; 6,500 ℔. Nevada and 10,000 ℔. Port Phillip on private terms; 325 bales and 30,000 ℔. Cape at 32c.@35c., with other large lots of this description (in good part for Canada) rumored sold without reliable particulars, and 115,000 ℔. Texas at 23c.@35c. ₱ ℔.

FREIGHTS—There has been a restricted business reported in this line. Berth freights have been quoted weak, with a very moderate demand noted at the moment for accommodation by sail and steam. The offerings of Cotton have been fair, but of Grain and Provisions limited at the current figures. In the chartering line there has not been much movement. Tonnage for the Grain trade has been in some request in the local market on the basis of 7s.@7s. 3d. for Cork and orders, but higher rates were claimed, checking negotiations. Rather more inquiry was noted for tonnage for the Grain trade from Baltimore, chiefly for vessels to arrive, on the basis of about 7s. 9d. ₱ quarter. Tonnage for the Petroleum trade attracted very little attention. From the outports the main business reported was from the Cuban Sugar ports, at about late figures, including from Matanzas for New-York, at from $4 25@$4 62½ for Sugar, (with a rather active movement noted;) St. Jago, for New-York, at $4 for Sugar in hhds., and 75c. for do. in bxs., and from Havana, for New-York, at $3 75 for Sugar, in hhds., and $1 for do., in bxs. Tonnage for the Cotton and Lumber trades was not much sought after....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 3,800 bales Cotton at ¼d.@9-32d. ₱ ℔.; 250 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 300 tons Provisions at 30s.; 100 pks. Tallow at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton, and 500 tcs. Beef on private terms, quoted at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; and by steam, 190 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₱ ℔.; 6,000 bushels Corn at 10½d. ₱ bushel; 12,000 bushels do. (relet room) at 10¼d. ₱ bushel, and 80 tons Provisions at 40s. ₱ ton. Also, an American ship, 854 tons, placed on the berth, hence for general cargo. And two ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ½d. ₱ ℔....For London, by sail, 200 bbls. Resin, and 6,000 Staves, on private terms, the latter quoted nominally at 20s. for hhd.; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain (relet room) at 10¾d. ₱ bushel; and 5,000 Staves, on private terms....For Glasgow, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour (reported) at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Dublin, a British brig, with about 1,800 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 8s. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, a ship, 1,554 tons, and a bark, 853 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms; and a bark, 927 tons, with Dye-woods, from the west coast of Mexico, also on private terms....For Havre, by steam, 1,000 pks. Provisions, at ⅝c. ₱ ℔....For Bremen, by steam, 500 bags Clover-seed at 47s. 6d.; 60 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 45s.; 2,000 bxs. Starch at 35s. The engagements for Bremen mentioned in our last should also have been by steamer....For Bombay an American bark, 404 tons, hence, with about 14,000 cases Petroleum, reported on private terms....For Demerara and back an American schooner, 321 tons, reported at $2,600....For Porto Rico and back an American schooner, 207 tons, at 40c. for Sugar....For the West Indies a British brig, 198 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Cardenas and orders a bark and brig, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 16c. and 15c....For New-York, three schooners, with Laths, from St. John, at 60c., and a schooner with Lumber, from Savannah, at $6.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 29, 1875.

Owing to the severity of the weather the Cattle and Sheep trains due for to-day did not arrive on time, and hence trade was almost nominal. On yesterday forenoon trade was small and slow, and the flocks and herds on sale were not cleared off at noon. Beef sold at 9c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weights 4¾ to 8 cwt. Milch Cows not quoted. Veals nominal at 9c.@10½c. ₱ ℔.; Grass Calves sold at $9@$15 75 ₱ head. Sheep sold in small lots at 5⅜c.@7½c. ₱ ℔. Lambs not quoted. Live Hogs sold at $6 81¼@$7 ₱ cwt.; City Dressed opened on yesterday's quotations, 8⅜c.@8⅝c. ₱ ℔.; Western Dressed, 7⅜c.@7½c. ₱ ℔.; trade easier.

SALES.

There were no sales at Harsimus Cove on this afternoon.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—P. Lerch sold 40 Ohio Hogs, weight 144 ℔., at $6 81¼ ₱ cwt. T. H. Reid sold 67 Ohio Hogs, weight 168 ℔., at $6 81¼ ₱ cwt.; 55 Ohio Hogs, weight 161 ℔. ₱ head, at 7c. ₱ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Hume & Elliot sold 274 Indiana Sheep, weight 92 ℔. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 19 State Sheep, weight 81 ℔. ₱ head, at 7½c. ₱ ℔. J. Kirby sold 145 Indiana Sheep, weight 93 ℔. ₱ head, at 5⅝c. ₱ ℔.; 191 Indiana Sheep, weight 93 ℔. ₱ head, at $6 06 ₱ cwt.; 178 Ohio Sheep, weight 97 ℔. ₱ head, at 6⅞c. ₱ ℔.; 44 State Sheep, weight 121 ℔. head, at 7¼c. ₱ ℔. The Sheep market closed weak, with a downward tendency.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day—716 head of Horned Cattle, 2,546 Sheep, 3,570 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Weehawken yards for yesterday and to-day—610 head of Horned Cattle.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—2,048 Sheep, 1,570 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day—4,728 Sheep and Lambs.

BUFFALO, Jan. 29.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 731 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,608 head, or 624 cars, against 540 cars for the same time last week; market flat, not sufficient sales to establish prices. Cows—Receipts this week 40 cars, 35 new Milch and Springers; market dull; majority shipped through to Eastern markets in first hands; those sold here for dairy Cows, $25@$35 a head; new Milch and Springers, $30@$50. Calves—Not sufficient sales to establish quotations. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 19,400, against 24,800 for the same time last week; market flat at yesterday's prices; 900 Ohio Sheep disposed of, ranging from 82 to 95 ℔., at $5@$5 75, leaving four cars unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 12,800, against 23,000 for the same time last week; market slow, firm; Yorkers, $6 50@$6 75; Heavy, $7@$7 15; sales, 1,000; five cars unsold. Light thin Hogs neglected.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Cattle—Receipts number 362 cars, against 381 last week. The market opens dull and weak. Prices are on the decline; Prime and Slim Natives about ¼c. lower; Medium, ¼c.@½c., and Common ¼c.@½c. The quality averages a shade better than last week. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts number 77 car-loads, against 86 last week. The market is dull and overstocked. The following are the prices: Sheep, 4½c.@5c. for Common to Fair; 5c.@5½c. for Fair to Good; 5½c.@6c. for Good, and 6½c.@7c. for Extra, the latter an extreme figure. Milch Cows—Receipts fair and the demand active at from $45@$70 for Ordinary to Good.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Cattle dull and drooping; receipts, 16,000 head; sales confined to a few lots of good to choice shipping Steers at $5 20@$5 70; shipments, 1,000 head. Live Hogs firm and active; receipts, 15,000; Light, $6 25@$6 65; Packers, $6 40@$7 05; shipments, 5,500. Sheep, unchanged; receipts, 1,500; inferior to extra, $3 50@$6; shipments, 1,700 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged; choice Extra Spring, $4@$4 25. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, 91c.; No. 2 do., 88¼c., cash; 88⅝c., February; 89⅜c., March; No. 3 do., 82½c.@82⅞c.; Rejected, 77c.@77½c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 64⅝c.@64¾c., spot; 65½c., March; 72½c., May; Rejected, 61½c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 52⅝c., cash or February; 53c., March. Rye unchanged and quiet. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, $1 23@$1 27. Dressed Hogs steady and unchanged. Pork active and higher, especially for options; sales at $18 20, cash or February; $18 50 March; nearly 58,000 bbls. have been sold since the close of the Exchange yesterday. Lard steady at $13 35, cash; $13 55, March. Bulk Meats advanced and in fair demand; Shoulders, 6⅜c.@6½c.; Short Rib Middles, 9½c.; Short Clear do., 9¾c., all loose, cash. Whisky dull and declining at 93½c. On the call of the board in the afternoon Grain was steady and unchanged. Pork quiet but firm at $18 52½, March. Lard quiet and unchanged. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—Flour firmer for low grades, which are scarce and wanted. Wheat in improved demand; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 07. Corn in improved demand at 63c.@64½c. Oats higher at 55c.@56c.; small lots in elevator, 57c.@57½c. Barley and Rye unchanged. Whisky quiet at 95c. Pork firmer; held at $18 50, cash; sales at $18 75, April; $19, June. Green Meats—Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Dry-salted Meats firmer; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10½c. and 11c. Lard steady at 13¼c., cash and February. Live Hogs firm; Yorkers, $5 50@$6; Packing, $6 25@$7. Cattle quiet and weak; little doing; fair Native Steers, $5@$5 10; good, $5 25@$5 40; good Feeders, $4 25; common to good Texans, $2 25@$4 25. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 28,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Hogs, 2,200 head.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; Pennsylvania Red, $1 16@$1 18; other grades unchanged. Corn dull; White Southern, 76c.@78c.; Yellow do., 77c.@80c.; Western Mixed, 78½c. Oats dull; Southern, 66c.@68c.; White Western, 66c.@67c.; Mixed do., 64c. Rye dull and unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull and heavy; nothing doing in round lots. Pork nominally $19 50@$20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c. Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; jobbing lots ¼c.@½c. higher. Bacon—Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard—Steam and Refined, 13½c.@14½c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Coffee strong; the scarcity of stock restricts business; sales at 18¼c.@20½c. Whisky dull; nominally 98c. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 6¼c.@6⅜c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Flour quiet; Northwestern Extra Family, $4 87½@$5 75; Pennsylvania do., $5 25@$6; high grades, $6 25@$7 25. Wheat steady; Red, $1 20@$1 22; White, $1 35. Rye, 90c.@92c. Corn quiet; Yellow, 77c.@78c.; Mixed Western, 77c.@78½c. Oats steady; White, 67c.@68c.; Mixed, 63c.@64c. Barley nominal; Canada, $1 50@$1 55; Four-rowed New-York State, $1 40. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $19 50. Whisky, 98c. Petroleum nominal; Refined, 12¼c.; Crude, 9¼c. Butter dull; New-York State and Bradford County Choice, 38c.@40c.; Western Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. Firsts, 24c.@27c.; do. Rolls, Firsts, 24c.@25c. Cheese firm; New-York Fancy, 16¾c.; Ohio do., 16½c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 30c.@32c.; Western, 29c.@31c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29.—Flour very steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 93¼c.; No. 2, 88⅞c.; February, 93c.; March, 90c. Oats higher; No. 2, 51¾c.@52c. Corn quiet, but firm; No. 2 Mixed, 60¼c.@60¾c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley declining; quiet; No. 2 Spring, $1 26; No. 3 do., $1 10. Provisions a shade firmer; inactive; Mess Pork, $18 15@$18 25, cash and February, $18 50 March; Prime Mess quiet at $6; Extra Prime Pork, $13; Sweet-pickled Hams, 10½c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders nominally 6⅜c.@6½c., loose; Middles, 9½c.@10c., boxed. Prime Lard firm; Steam, 13¾c.; Kettle, 14c. Receipts—Flour, 2,400 bbls.; Wheat, 55,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,800 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Wool quiet and steady; dull; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 55c.@56c.; X, 54c.@55c.; Medium, 55c.@57c.; Coarse, 50c.@52c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, Fine, 49c.@51c.; Medium, 55c.@56c.; Coarse, 50c.; Combing, Washed, 60c.@67c.; do., Unwashed, 45c.; Canada Combing, 63c.@65c.; Fine, Unwashed, 35c.@36c.; Coarse and Medium, Washed, 40c.@42½c.; Tub-washed, 55c.@60c.; Colorado, Washed, 28c.@32c.; do., Unwashed, 23c.@25c.; Extra and Merino, Pulled, 45c.@48c.; No. 1 and Super, Pulled, 44c.@46c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 25c.@35c.; do., Coarse, 21c.@25c.; California not quoted.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 05@$1 10. Corn quiet and steady at 67c.@68c. Oats dull and declining at 58c.@62c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter dull. Pork in good demand at $18 50. Lard quiet; Steam, 13⅜c. spot; 13⅝c. March; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats in fair demand; Shoulders, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c.@9⅞c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅜c.@10⅝c.; Clear Sides, 10⅞c.@11c. Green Meats active and higher; Shoulders, 5⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Hams, 10⅛c.@10½c., for 15 to 13 ℔. average. Whisky firm at 94c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 29.—Flour firmer. Wheat closes higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 15; No. 3 do., $1 08; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 10¾; Amber Michigan, $1 08¼; No. 2 Red, $1 08¼; No. 3 do., $1; Rejected Red, 93c.; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 08. Corn a shade higher; High Mixed, 68¾c.@69c.; April, 73c.; May, 74½c.; Low Mixed, 68c.; no grade, 67½c.@68c. Oats steady; No. 1, 58c.; No. 2, 56¾c.; Michigan, 57c.; Rejected, 54c. Clover-seed, $6 35. Dressed Hogs, $7 50@$7 75. Receipts—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 42,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Jan. 29.—Receipts (all through Shipments)—Flour, 36,000 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 52,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels. Flour dull; sales 488 bbls. at last quotations. Wheat very dull; three cars No. 1 Minnesota, $1 15; No. 2 Chicago offered at $1; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1 05. Corn quiet and heavy; three cars New, on track, 78c. Oats dull; last sale of Western at 57½c. Rye inactive; 93c. bid; 95c. asked for State, on track. Barley inactive; quotations nominally unchanged. Seeds quiet. Pork dull at $19 50. Highwines nominally 97c. Dressed Hogs at $8@$8 50.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 29.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 68c.@70c. Oats steady at 60c.@63c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet at $19 50@$20. Bacon quiet but firm; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¾c. and 11c. Bulk Meats active, advancing tendency, strong; Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 9¾c. and 10c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.@14c. Lard—Prime Steam, 14c.; Tierce, 14½c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky, 94c. Bagging quiet but firm at 12c.@12½c.

OSWEGO, Jan. 29.—Flour unchanged. Sales, 800 bbls., at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White Winter; $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; Extra White Michigan, $1 37; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20. Corn steady at 88c. Barley quiet; held at $1 47@$1 48. Corn-meal—$37 for Bolted; $36 for Unbolted. Mill-feed—Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26. Middlings, $30. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Wheat—No sales. Rye steady. Oats quiet and steady. Corn dull; sales of 1 car new Mixed at 83½c. Barley moderately active and steady; sales of 7 cars No. 2 six-rowed State at $1 30, and 5 cars No. 2 Canada on private terms.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Flour unchanged; business limited. Corn quiet; Mixed and Yellow, 85½c.@89c. Oats—Mixed and White, 67c.@71c. Rye, $1 @ $1 05. Mill-feed—Shorts, $28; Fine Feed and Middlings, $29@$32. Receipts—Flour, 2,662 bbls.; Wheat, 5,600 bushels; Corn, 19,760 bushels; Oats, 1,400 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels; Shorts, 1,050 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels; Corn-meal, 100 bbls.

DETROIT, Jan. 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 9,000 bushels.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer; Low Mixed, 70c.; High do., 71c.; Ears, on track, 66c. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 60c.; No. 2 do., 58c.; White, 61c. Petroleum steady; Standard White, in car lots, 9¾c.; Legal test, 10¾c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn firm and scarce at 84c. Oats—Market bare. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Unfavorable weather checks out-door trade.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 29.—Spirits Turpentine, 35½c. Resin quiet; Strained, $1 70; Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 50; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 50; Tar steady at $1 65.

THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 8,152 bales; gross, 8,621 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,770 bales; to France, 8,312 bales; to the Continent, 3,219 bales; sales, 6,850 bales; stock, 303,850 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 43,189 bales; gross, 47,435 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,849 bales; to France, 13,845 bales; to the Continent, 4,159 bales; to the Channel, 5,210 bales; coastwise, 8,402 bales; sales, 34,100 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 29.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 2,795 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,250 bales; sales, 1,539 bales; stock, 96,477 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 17,679 bales; exports to Great Britain, 11,694 bales; to France, 2,212 bales; to the Continent, 3,850; Coastwise, 3,344 bales; sales, 8,913 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 29.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling 14⅝c., net receipts, 2,076 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,816 bales; coastwise, 1,265 bales; sales, 1,388 bales; stock, 72,499 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 12,266 bales; gross, 12,538 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,102 bales; to the Continent, 2,097 bales; coastwise, 2,162 bales; sales, 7,799 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29.—Cotton easy, demand fair; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 1,938 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 72,659 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 12,955 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,678 bales; to the Continent, 1,700 bales; coastwise, 2,922 bales; sales, 10,100 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 2,027 bales; gross, 2,038 bales; exports coastwise, 280; sales, 2,200 bales; stock, 70,043 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 10,598 bales; gross, 10,615 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,897 bales; coastwise, 5,340 bales; sales, 9,750 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 29—12:30 P. M.—The rates for money at the Stock Exchange for Government Securities is 2½ ₱ cent.; Consols—for money, 92⅝@92¾; for the account, 92¾@92⅞. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 107⅞; 10-40s, 105. Erie Railway Shares, 26.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for month's bills is 2 13-16 ₱ cent., which is 3-16 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols, 92⅝@92¾ for both money and the account.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 74,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for export, and 9,000 bales for speculation. The stock in port is 769,000 bales, of which 408,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 85,000 bales, including 68,000 bales American. Actual export, 7,000 bales. The stock afloat is 355,000 bales, of which 231,000 bales are American. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below good ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7¾d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, including 14,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 7¾d.; do. do., deliverable March and April, at 7¾d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Corn, 36s. 6d.@37s. ₱ quarter.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,000 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February and March, at 7 9-16d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics is dull, with a downward tendency. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9d.@10d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Jan. 29—3:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 43s. 9d.@44s. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Sperm-oil, £107 ₱ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 59s 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 26s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 29.—Petroleum, 26⅝f. for fine Pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Arctic Fire Insurance Company vs. Austin; memorandum.

Biddle vs. Bancroft; National Photo-Chemical Company vs. Kent; in the matter of Thwing; Lawrence vs. Hess; Butler vs. Wehle et al; motions granted.

Rullmann vs. Rullmann; Applebee vs. Fowie; orders granted.

New-York Guaranty Indemnity Company vs. Sapney; Fowler vs. Wood; Kent vs. Kent; motions denied.

In the matter of Mosher; Oppenheimer vs. Van Biela; granted.

Murray vs. Willard; motion granted. Memorandum.

McKellar vs. Green, (Nos. 1 and 2;) order granted appointing a Receiver.

By Judge Lawrence.

Romain vs. Garth; the costs should be readjusted by allowing the term fees and costs subsequent to notice of trial.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Company vs. Hachfield et al.; motion for new trial denied.

Greene vs. Niagara Fire Insurance Company; judgment for plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Grussy vs. Kramer; motion granted on payment of costs.

Elliot vs. The Cotton Exchange; motion denied.

Wright vs. Wright; before settling this case I would like to hear the parties.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Wright vs. Martin; motion for the appointment of a Receiver denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

The People ex rel. James McKown vs. Andrew Green, (Controller;) motion denied. See 27 N. Y., 578.

Cashmann vs. Martin; motion denied. See opinion.

Schepp vs. Mittnacht; if terms mentioned in memorandum filed with papers be complied with default will be opened, otherwise motion denied with costs.

Bottger vs. Bottger; further proof required; memorandum with Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Present—Presiding Justice Davis and Judges Brady and Daniels.

Richter vs. Wise; order reversed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements, and order directed setting aside the attachment, with $10 costs. Opinion by Justice Brady.

The Alexandria Presbyterian Church vs. The Presbyterian Church corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street; judgment affirmed on opinion of the Special Term.

McLean, Executor, &c., vs. McLean; order affirmed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Patterson vs. Baker; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Coffin vs. Coke et al.; order affirmed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Bowery Savings Bank vs. Richards, Executor, &c., et al.; order reversed, with $10 costs, without prejudice to other proper legal proceedings. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The People ex rel. Doyle vs. New-York Benevolent Society of Operative Masons; order affirmed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Justice Davis and Judge Daniels.

Pittman et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Blake et al. vs. Bernhard; order affirmed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady, Presiding Justice Davis taking no part in hearing or decision.

Templeton, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, defendants in error; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, and the cause remitted to the New-York General Sessions. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York, vs. Remsen et al.; order affirmed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements.

De Hart vs. Hatch; order reversed and motion denied without costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Rutherford vs. White; order reversed and new trial denied with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Thompson vs. Seastedt et al.; decree reversed, and proceedings remitted to Surrogate of the County of New-York, with directions to admit the will to probate. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

In the matter of the application of James Anderson, to vacate assessment for paving First avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Fifty-first street; motion for modification of order denied.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—In the Court of Appeals, Friday, Jan. 29.

No. 27.—Daniel Hartnett et al., respondents, vs. Stephen S. Waudell, Executor, &c., appellant; argument resumed and concluded.

No. 16.—William A. Plank, Administrator, &c., respondent, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; argued by D. Pratt, Attorney General, of counsel for appellant, and by B. F. Chapman for respondent.

No. 48.—Charles E. Larned, respondent, vs. George Hudson, appellant; submitted.

No. 28.—Mary English, Administratrix, &c., appellant, vs. John Brennan, respondent; argued by N. C. Moak, of counsel for appellant, and submitted for respondent.

No. 48½.—Seth B. Stitt et al., appellants, vs. William A. Little et al., respondents; appeal dismissed with costs.

No. 36.—John B. Greene, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, respondents; argued by John H. Strahan, of counsel for appellants, and by D. J. Dean for respondents.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Monday, Feb. 2, at 10 A. M.

RULES OF SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has adopted the following additional rules of practice:

1. That hereafter the calendar of appeals from orders will be called during the first week of the term; and after the first week the same will not be called except upon the motion days of the term, to wit: Friday of each subsequent week. No case on such calendar will be set down for any day after the first week, except it be one of such motion days. During the first week of term, the day calendar of such appeals will include all those on the general calendar undisposed of and not postponed.

2. All motions to correct the calender must be made during the first week of the term. Motions to dismiss appeals may be made on four days' notice on any day during the first week of the term at the opening of the court.

3. In enumerated cases the note of issue filed with the Clerk shall state whether the papers have been printed and served in accordance with Rule 50 of the courts; and no enumerated case will be put on the calendar in which such statement is not made or in which such papers have not been printed and served unless on the special order of the court.

4. Twenty cases will be put on the day calendar of enumerated causes on each day; and when put on such calendar no reservation or postponement will be allowed except by order of the court or special cause shown. At any time after the term commences, and before an enumerated cause shall be placed on the day calander, the respective counsel may file a written consent with the Clerk that the cause be set down for a future day, and causes so set down will be added to the day calendar, (whenever their addition will not increase the calendar beyond twenty,) at the foot of causes remaining thereon undisposed of in their relative order on the general calendar, provided they would have been reached on the general calendar if not so set down.

5. The general calendar will be published in full in the *Daily Register* on the first day of the term; and on each subsequent day the day calendar will be published in said *Daily Register*, and no cause not appearing in said day calendar as so published will be called, except with the consent of both parties thereto.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

TEXT OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE NEW COMMISSION RULES.

The following are the amendments made to the new Commission Rules of the Stock Exchange, at the meeting of the Governing Committee on Thursday evening:

First section to read: The rates of commission shall be as follows: One-quarter of one per cent. on the par value of stocks bonds and other securities, when the transaction is made for a regular investor, and one-eighth of one per cent. on the par value of all securities when the transaction is a speculative one, and when such transactions are made for any one whose regular business or occupation is to deal in securities called at the New-York Stock Exchange, the commission shall be not less than one-sixteenth of one per cent. on the par value of all securities bought or sold. The commissions for all purchases or sales of securities made for banks, trust companies, or other incorporated institutions, shall be not less than one-eighth of one per cent. on the par value thereof: Provided, however, that the securities of the United States Government shall be excepted from the provisions of this section, and that the minimum rate of commission thereon to non-members of the Exchange and to incorporated institutions shall be one-sixteenth of one per cent. on the par value.

Second section to read: On all securities other than Governments bought or sold for members of the Exchange, the rate of commission shall be not less than one thirty-second of one per cent. on the par value, except where one member merely buys or sells for another and substitutes his principal during the business hours of the day of the transaction, in which case the commission shall be at the rate of $2 per 100 shares of the par value of $100, and $10,000 par value of bonds shall be equal to 100 shares of full stock.

The members of the Exchange have the right to vote upon these amendments for one week before they can go into effect.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company are making arrangements to call in a considerable portion of their bonds, their price having advanced beyond that at which the company have the right by the terms of the bonds to call them in.

In the upper house of the Pennsylvania Legislature a bill has been introduced extending the provisions of the General Corporation act of last year so as to embrace corporations for the transportation of oil and natural gas by means of pipe lines. This is in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio Road and against the combination lines. It is expected that it will arouse a bitter fight.

An application has been made to throw the Dutchess and Columbia Division of the New-York and Boston Railway Company into the hands of a receiver, default in the July interest being alleged. A compromise is said to be probable.

The Western railway war is still without a prospect of a settlement. Some of the roads are said to be on the verge of bankruptcy. Passenger tariffs continue to be lowered. There are also threats of a reduction of wages to the employes, and counter threats of a strike. The various general passenger and freight agents have started East for consultation with their managers.

The Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, and the Chenango and Allegheny Valley Railroad, have instituted legal proceedings to compel the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to settle a large indebtedness. The latter road has been placed in the hands of Gen. Devereaux, the President, as Receiver. Gen. Devereaux has resigned the Presidency, and Mr. James F. Clark has been elected to his place.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE CLOSED.

On Thursday night Capt. Gunner, of the Eighteenth Precinct, sent Officers Cudney and Delaney, in citizen's dress, to arrest the inmates of the disorderly house, No. 142 East Twenty-second street, kept by Mary Henry. The officers were preceded by seven or eight young men, whom Capt. Gunner had requested to be present, all of whom obtained admission by the payment of $5 each. The keeper of the den and ten girls, ranging in years from fifteen to eighteen, and one male visitor named Augustus Patton, were taken in custody. All were yesterday arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court. The proprietress, Mrs. Henry, was held in $1,000 bail to appear for trial at General Sessions. John J. McHugh, butcher, of No. 334 Third avenue, became her bondsman, and she was released. Three of the youngest girls were sent to the House of Detention as witnesses, and the others were committed for examination. Patton was discharged. Judge Bixby caused the arrest of the landlord of the house, James Kelly, but there being no explicit evidence that he knew the character of the inmates he was discharged.

ICE AND SNOW ON THE SIDEWALKS.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions having finished the business before them, were discharged, yesterday, with the thanks of the court. A number of indictments, and the following presentment were handed in to Judge Sutherland by the foreman:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1875.

The grand inquest in and for the City and County of New-York submit the following: Whereas, in consequence of the negligence of a very large number of our citizens to remove the snow and ice from off the sidewalks in front of their premises, occupied or unoccupied, or in course of improvement, and as a result of such negligence not only is the convenience of the public in facility of travel greatly impeded, but both life, health, and limb constantly endangered; we therefore submit this negligence to be a nuisance, and, whereas a City ordinance requires the snow and ice to be removed from off the sidewalks of our streets, and from out the gutters, within four hours after its fall, and, in case of ice which cannot be removed without injury to the flagging, that ashes or sand be thrown thereupon, and in consequence of the neglect on the part of our Police promptly to report all violations of this ordinance, we ask to submit, through you, to his Honor the Mayor, that he demand a full compliance with existing ordinances in this matter, and that he require of the department whose duty it may be to note violations and to enforce penalties to discharge their duties with promptness and energy. Further, we call upon our fellow-citizens to comply with the law upon this subject, and we submit to future grand juries that they take action in this matter, if necessary, the initiatory steps to effect this great public good having been entered upon by this inquest. Respectfully,

CHARLES H. HASWELL, Foreman.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mr. Sinclair Toucey called upon Mayor Wickham yesterday in relation to the necessity of providing accommodations for the prisoners who are arrested within the jurisdiction of the Third District (Jefferson Market) Court, pending the erection of a permanent building. Some time ago the Common Council adopted a resolution authorizing the Controller to select and lease a building for the purpose at a rent of $1,800 a year, but no suitable premises were found. The Mayor said he would communicate with the Controller upon the subject.

During the afternoon the Grand Jury, which has been in session for some time, paid their respects to the Mayor, previous to being discharged.

Chamberlain Lane is preparing a report of the court moneys in his possession, and it is to be presented to the Board of Aldermen.

Alderman Lewis, the President of the Board, has invited a number of the members to meet him at his house, next Wednesday evening. The occasion is to be one of a social character.

THE BUTTER AND CHEESE EXCHANGE.

The adjourned meeting of the Butter and Cheese Exchange was held yesterday at noon, to receive the report of the committee appointed upon credits. The members of this committee are W. Winsor, Chairman; D. W. C. Stanford, N. R. French, J. F. Potter, and J. C. De La Vergne. The report of the committee recommended seven days as the time for credits upon all classes of goods. It was recommitted, and the committee was instructed to present a new report next Friday, providing that all sales are to be for cash, but that courtesy allows ten days on sales of butter, ten days on cheese to the domestic trade, and cash on steamer days to the export trade, and ten days credit on eggs. These provisions are to be held as binding in the transaction of all business in the butter and cheese trades, except where a special contract has been made to the contrary.

ANOTHER DEFIANT LIQUOR-DEALER ARRESTED.

The Grand Jury yesterday found an indictment against Mark Lanigan for selling liquors without license, and a bench-warrant for his arrest was immediately given to Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's Office, for execution. It will be remembered that Lanigan, who is or was Vice President of the Liquor-dealers' Association, and recently made himself unusually prominent in Albany in advocating the merits of the various bills introduced for the especial benefit of the unlicensed liquor-dealers, severely condemned the conduct of Aaron Herzberg, President of the association, in taking out a license at a recent meeting of the liquor-dealers, and defiantly boasted that he (the fearless Lanigan) had not been intimidated by the action of the District Attorney into taking out a license, and never would be. Lanigan was arrested by Detective O'Connor and brought to the District Attorney's office, where bail was fixed at $1,000, which was furnished by James Moore, No. 338 Second avenue. Lanigan was then released, and resumed his duties as Deputy Sheriff.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

CAPT. SIEBERT FINED FIFTEEN DAYS' PAY—ORDERS OF PRESIDENT MATSELL TO THE SUPERINTENDENT.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday afternoon President Matsell presented the following paper in relation to the recent charges against Capt. Siebert:

In the matter of the charges against Jacob Siebert, Captain, Seventeenth Precinct.

CHARGE, NEGLECT OF DUTY.

Specification—In this, to wit: on the 11th day of January inst., the Superintendent of Police ordered said Capt. Jacob Siebert to attend at a public meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute on the evening of that day, and to detail a sufficient number of his men to attend under his command, and to keep the peace, preserve order, and protect the persons there assembled. That said Captain neglected to obey said order, and neglected to detail a sufficient number of men, and neglected to attend in person at the time and place until too late to carry said orders into effect.

Guilty of charge and specification. In this, that said Capt. Seibert, of the Seventeenth Precinct, did not make the necessary and proper Police arrangements for the meeting held on the evening of the 11th inst., and did not order a sufficient number of men to preserve order, and neglected to attend said meeting at the head of his command, at the proper time.

Judgment, fined fifteen days' pay.

It would appear from the evidence in the case that the Superintendent confided too much in the judgment of Capt. Seibert, and the orders given were not of that explicit and concise form that the occasion required. On similar occasions the Superintendent is hereby directed, in the future, to give full and explicit orders in writing. By order of the Board of Police.

GEORGE W. MATSELL, President.

JAN. 29, 1875.

The judgment and recommendation were approved, and the above report was ordered to be entered in full on the minutes of the board.

Honorable mention was made of Patrolman Adam Correll, of the Fifth Precinct, for courage displayed in capturing burglars. Acting Superintendent William H. Simonds, who for years past has been detailed at the Central Office as Drill-master, was, on recommendation of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, promoted to be full Sergeant. A petition was received from the residents of King's Bridge, asking that Acting Capt. Williams, of the Thirty-fifth Precinct, be made Captain. Sergt. Washington T. Devoe, of the Second Precinct, was granted fourteen days' leave of absence on account of sickness. Detectives Richard O'Connor and Richard Field, detailed at the District Attorney's office, were transferred to the Sixth Precinct to enable them to report at the station-house with less inconvenience. Patrolman Ira A. Clapp was transferred from the Twenty-second to the Seventeenth Precinct, and Patrolman Patrick Leahy from the Fourth to the Sixteenth Precinct. Patrolmen John H. Weeks, of the Thirty-fourth Precinct, and Michael Farley, of the Eighteenth Precinct, were promoted to be Roundsmen. Patrolman Richard Fitzpatrick, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was dismissed the department for intoxication. Patrolman Michael Bolster, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was dismissed for having taken five bottles of Scotch ale from a grocery store, in Lexington avenue, nearly a year ago, without the consent of the proprietor. Patrolman Floyd Gill, of the Second Precinct, was dismissed for conduct unbecoming an officer. Thomas Duffy, Henry Schrenk, Thomas Farley, Charles E. Seibel, and William Welsh were appointed Patrolmen, and the Board adjourned until Tuesday next.

DEPARTMENT ECONOMY.

THE CHARITY COMMISSION REDUCES THE PAY OF EMPLOYES—THE WARDENS EXCEPTED.

When the Commissioners of Charities and Correction on Wednesday last summoned their Wardens and Superintendents of institutions to a conference for the purpose of receiving suggestions as to the best mode of procedure in effecting a reduction of expenses, they stated that the limitation by the Board of Apportionment of the annual appropriation to $307,000 necessitated a reduction of $23,000 of the present expenses. They also stated that as the greatest economy was being observed in the purchase and consumption of supplies, and further retrenchment being out of the question in that quarter, they would have to resort to the necessity of cutting down the salaries of the majority of the department employes. The Commissioners expressed their regret at being compelled to adopt this course, believing the compensation in many instances to be already little enough for the amount of labor performed, and in no case disproportionately large. It is not known what suggestions were given, but it is quite evident that an almost general reduction of the salaries of the clerks, keepers, guards, matrons, nurses, porters, &c., had been determined on, and was yesterday carried out to a certain extent by lessening the pay of some of the clerks in the offices, No. 66 Third avenue, from $2,500 to $2,000, and that of others receiving the latter sum to $1,600.

Mr. Hedden, the Chief Clerk, was busy up to a late hour in the evening in computing the amounts deducted, for the purpose of ascertaining how near they had brought the pay-rolls as amended to the limits of the appropriation. On the result of his labors will depend the necessity of further revision and retrenchment to-day by the Commissioners, who are proceeding reluctantly in the matter. The salaries of the Wardens having been lowered from $2,000 to $1,600 last year the board has decided not to subject them to any further reduction. The number of office-seekers who have congregated daily in the lobby outside the board room since the appointment of the new Commissioners does not apparently decrease, notwithstanding the repeated assertions of the Commissioners that no more employes are required.

A NEW TRIAL FOR DUNCAN D. TEMPLETON.

Recently, argument was had before the Supreme Court, General Term, on the appeal taken in the case of Duncan D. Templeton. Templeton was convicted of a felonious assault on his wife with a pistol, and sentenced to the State Prison for the term of seven years. The principal point on which the appeal rested was that Recorder Hackett, in charging the jury, had erred in his instructions to them as to the weight they should give to the testimony of Dr. Meredith Clymer in favor of the insanity of Templeton. The Supreme Court now holds that the Recorder erred in charging the jury; that their judgment on the question of insanity was as much to be relied on as that of medical experts. On this ground they reverse the judgment of the Court of General Sessions, and order a new trial for Templeton.

CITY OFFICIALS INDICTED FOR EXTORTION.

John W. Robinson, Louis Kneissl, and Theodore S. Kent, Inspectors of Weights and Measures appointed by the late Mayor Havemeyer, were arrested on Thursday night by Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, on indictments charging them with extortion. Robinson is charged with having extorted exorbitant fees from Warren H. Rose, of No. 611 Hudson street; and Kent and Kneissl, who act as partners, with having practiced a similar piece of dishonesty on Hayes Brothers, No. 75 Eighth avenue. The prisoners were directed to furnish $500 bail each to answer the charges against them. John Foley became bondsman for Kent and Kneissl, and John W. Hillyer, Marshal of the Marine Court, for Robinson.

FEES FOR THE OPENING OF ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH STREET.

The Supreme Court, General Term, has rendered a decision sustaining a judgment of the court at Special Term against the City for fees claimed by Thomas W. Pitman and another as Commissioners for the opening of One Hundred and Tenth street. The City's defense to the suit was that the costs were too large, and that a large claim existed on the part of the City against George H. Purser, to whom it was alleged a part of the money was to be paid.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

The examination of the classes of Columbia College will commence on Monday morning, Feb. 1, at 10 A. M., and will conclude on Saturday, the 6th. The examinations are public, all interested in the cause of education being invited to attend. The full programme of the examinations is as follows: On Monday, the 1st, the Seniors will be examined in Greek and calculus, the Juniors in physics, the Sophomores in algebra and plane trigonometry, and the Freshmen in Greek history and Roman antiquities. On Tuesday, the 2d, the Seniors' Class will be examined in intellectual philosophy and geology, the Juniors in analytical geometry, the Sophomores in Latin, and the Freshmen in Greek. On Wednesday, the 3d inst., the Seniors will be examined in physics, the Juniors in Greek, the Sophomores in modern history, and the Freshmen in geometry. On Thursday, the 4th, the Seniors will be examined in astronomy, the Juniors in Latin, the Sophomores in Roman history and Grecian antiquities, and the Freshmen in rhetoric and declamation. On Friday, the 5th, the Seniors will be examined in chemistry, the Juniors in logic, the Sophomores in Greek, and the Freshmen in Latin. On Saturday the Seniors will be examined in Latin and physics, and the Juniors in chemistry.

FATAL RESULT OF FAST DRIVING.

Mr. Henry C. Babcock was charged, before Judge Wheeler, on Wednesday, with overdriving a horse on Central avenue the previous evening. Officer Brady, of the Mounted Police, stated that he hailed the prisoner and his companion, Mr. Leonard P. Jerome, to ease up the horse, but that they paid no attention whatever, and that Mr. Babcock, who was driving, allowed the animal to dash along at a fearful and reckless speed. The officer, in pursuit, caught up with them about a mile this side of Jerome Park. He crossed in front of their horse several times, but Babcock still refused to pull up. Eventually Mr. Jerome took the reins out of Mr. Babcock's hands, and checked the horse. The animal then suddenly stopped of his own accord, and fell down dead on the spot. Mr. Babcock was arrested. Information was sent to the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Superintendent and some of his men immediately proceeded with an ambulance to the spot, and brought the body of the animal down to the City. A post-mortem examination was made by Drs. E. B. Middlebrook and W. C. Ennerer, and it was shown that death had resulted from congestion and rupture of the blood vessel of the left lobe of the lungs. The horse was five years old, and all the other organs were in a perfectly healthy condition. It is contended that the rupture was caused by the overexertion. Judge Wheeler held the offender under $500 bail for trial at the Special Sessions. The horse was a valuable one, and was the property of Mr. Jerome.

SUPPLIES FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

CONTRACTS WITH BUSINESS HOUSES—LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE FURNISHED, WITH THEIR PRICES.

The following contracts for furnishing supplies to the Department of Charities and Correction have been awarded by the Commissioners:

To W. B. Pierce—50 bales of brown muslin, at 8 cents per yard; 1,000 yards meal-bag burlaps, at 7¾ cents; 20 pieces of royal navy disk, (No. 3,) at 32½ cents; 7,500 yards union gray kersey cloth, at 50 cents; 2,500 yards plaid ginghams, at 10½ cents; 5,000 yards of shroud muslin, at 6½ cents; 10 bales of blankets, at $2 75; 100 pairs United States Infantry pantaloons, at $1 60 per pair.

To Teft, Griswold & Co.—10 bales of brown muslin, for bandages, at 7¼ cents; 1,666 yards of linen drills, at 26 cents; 3,000 yards of Russia crash, at 10½ cents; 10,000 yards blue denims, at 13 cents; 5,000 yards bed-tickings, at 14½ cents; 10,000 yards of cotton kersey, at 12½ cents; 250 pieces of linen diaper, at $1 50 per piece; 3 bales of scarlet twilled flannel, at 38 cents; 1 case of prints, at 7½ cents; 3 bales blue twilled flannel, at 34 cents; 25 dozen men's knit woolen shirts, at $3 25 per dozen; 100 quarter toilet quilts, at $1 50 per piece.

To William P. Town—9,000 yards awning stripes, at 17 cents; 500 pounds linen thread, at 60 cents.

To H. P. Williams & Co.—1,667 yards of linen drills, at 26 cents; 10,000 yards hickory, at 12½ cents; 2,500 yards plaid gingham, at 10½ cents; 5,000 yards bed-ticking, at 14½ cents; 1,000 pounds knitting cotton, at 42½ cents; 10 bales brown muslin, at 7¼ cents.

To Louis Sternbach—1,667 yards linen drills, at 26 cents.

To H. K. Thurber & Co.—600 bushels of rye, at $1 05; 75 barrels of oat-meal, at $7 60; 1 barrel of farina, at $5 75; 50 barrels of soda crackers, at 5 cents per pound; 10,000 pounds of Rio coffee, at 22 cents; 5,000 pounds of plug tobacco, at 39½ cents; 10,000 pounds of Oolong tea, at 32 cents; 30,000 pounds of rice, at 6½ cents; 250 dozen brooms, at $2 75 per dozen.

To Robert Seaman & Co.—50 barrels of corn starch, at 8½ cents per pound; 100 barrels of hominy, at $5 per barrel; 50 barrels of soda crackers, at 5 cents per pound; 25 barrels of vinegar, at 17½ cents per gallon; 750 pounds prepared cocoa, at 24½ cents per pound; 100 bales long straw, at 79 cents per 100 pounds; 1,000 pounds pepper, at 23½ cents; 15 hogsheads molasses, at 32⅞ per gallon.

To J. M. Little & Co.—60,000 pounds of bar soap, at $4 98 per 100 pounds.

To George C. McEwen & Co.—500 barrels Canada peas, at $1 34; 150 bales of long straw, at 79 cents per 100 pounds; 100 bags of fine yellow meal, at $11 64.

To Charles F. Mattlage—300 sacks of salt, at $1 70; 250 quintals of cod-fish, at $5 50; 5 half-barrels of mackerel, at $5 25.

Contracts for furnishing small supplies of hardwares, willow-wares, iron, lead, oils, drugs, lumber, were also awarded to the following-named firms: J. S. Barron & Co., hardware; J. E. Quackenbush & Son, iron; Jessup & Childs, white-lead, oils, &c.; Crane & Clark, lime, cement, &c.; W. J. Hoyt, hardware; Watrous & Wilson, lumber; Thomas J. Crombie, lumber. The grand total of the contracts is estimated at $60,000.

THE "ALDERMEN" AS "SUPERVISORS."

For several days past the Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen were in doubt as to whether it was necessary for them, under the consolidation law, to organize as "Supervisors" to take action upon County matters. Mr. Purroy, the member from the annexed district, declared the bill abolishing the office of Supervisor unconstitutional, and he did not alter his opinion when he heard that it was prepared by Mr. Charles O'Conor. It was, therefore, deemed necessary to hold a caucus yesterday and compare views. President Lewis, Mr. Purroy, Mr. Shandley and others were present. After a free interchange of opinions and the reading of various statutes the following conclusions were unanimously reached:

1. That the Board of Aldermen can legislate on County matters without organizing as a Board of Supervisors.
2. That the Board of Aldermen are legally entitled to special salaries as Supervisors, and that the law fixes the salary at $2,000 a year for each Supervisor.

It is claimed that the only duties which the Aldermen can perform as Supervisors are:

1. To confirm the tax levy.
2. To canvass votes after an election.

And for these services each Alderman present at the caucus decided that he was entitled to $2,000 per annum.

FUNERAL OF EX-ALDERMAN SCHLICHTING.

Ex-Alderman Schlichting, who was killed on Monday by an accident on the Fourth Avenue Railroad, was buried from his late residence, No. 120 East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, yesterday. His funeral was attended by the members of the German Democratic General Committee in a body, of which the deceased had been a member for many years. The funeral was also attended by the Franklin Lodge of Free Masons, by the Harlem Maennerchor, and by the Fortbildungs Verein, a literary association, of which the deceased was a member, and a large concourse of friends followed the remains to the Lutheran Cemetery.

BOTH WIVES COMPLAIN.

John Koch, of No. 170 Huntington street, Brooklyn, married Miss Emma Schmidt, in Allen street, this City, on the 9th of June, 1872, and on the 24th of last May married Miss Augusta Gunther in Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn. Both ladies entered complaints against him at the Tombs Police Court, and he was held for trial in default of $3,000 bail. He is a carpenter, about forty-five years old, and in palliation of his crime said: "My first wife left me, and I advertised her. I wanted to live with her, but she would not have me."

SHARP PRACTICE OF A BANKRUPT.

John H. McKinley, a bankrupt, formerly proprietor of McKinley's Hotel, corner of Fulton and South streets, and of a bar-room at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth street, waived an examination and was held in $5,000 bail by Commissioner Betts, yesterday, on a charge of fraudulently concealing from his creditors $20,000 worth of wines, diamonds, promissory notes, liquors, and glassware, part of which are alleged to be hidden at Red Bank, N. J., and the rest with a Miss Ellen Kelly, of this City.

HONORABLE MERCHANTS.

The Custom-house officials made a seizure yesterday of three cases of worsted braids, of an aggregate value of $2,000. Some time ago one of the cases arrived at the warehouse of M. H. Chapin & Co., in Mercer street, ostensibly from Canada, and a remittance was asked to be sent to Montreal. The name of the consignor was unknown to the firm, and suspecting that something was wrong, they immediately lodged information at the Custom-house. An investigation was instituted, which convinced the authorities that the goods had been smuggled. Meantime the other two cases arrived, and yesterday all three were taken to the Seizure Bureau for condemnation.

SALE OF SEIZED GOODS.

A large consignment of seized goods from the Custom-house was auctioned off yesterday by John H. Draper & Co., commencing at 10:30 o'clock and ending at 4. There was a good attendance, and the prices realized, as is usual at such sales, were greatly in excess of the market value of the articles. Cigars brought from $27 50 to $175 per 1,000, and cigarettes from $2 25 to $2 95 per box. A seal-skin sack was purchased for $123, and eight suits of clothes for $10 50 each. Other things sold at proportionately high rates. The total amount realized was about $10,000.

THE CAMDEN MURDER.

The Grand Jurors of Camden County have just concluded their investigation into the circumstances surrounding the recent killing of Charles Winne by Mrs. Gussie Straussman, in Camden. Mrs. Straussman is the wife of a saloon-keeper in Camden, to whom, at the time of the killing, she had been married only a month. During the absence of her husband, early Christmas morning, Winne entered the saloon, and, creating a disturbance, was put out. Returning, he endeavored to get into the saloon again, but finding the door locked, undertook to break it in with stones. Mrs. Straussman, who was alone, seized a gun and shot him, killing him instantly. The Grand Jury found that the shooting was justifiable, and ordered the release of Mrs. Straussman from custody.

A GAMBLER ARRESTED.

On Thursday night, Detective Rogers, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, entered the gambling saloon No. 56 West Thirty-second street, where a lively game of faro was proceeding. He waited quietly for nearly ten minutes observing the whole proceedings, and then arrested the dealer, named George Linden, whom he saw taking in the bets that were won, and paying out the lost money. Being alone the detective was compelled to allow the assembled company to escape, which they did very precipitately. He secured $35 in cash, and several implements connected with the game. Linden was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court.

JURISDICTION OF THE MARINE COURT.

In the suit of William C. De Hart against Rufus Hatch, for slander, already reported in THE TIMES, the Supreme Court, General Term, has rendered a decision holding the recent act authorizing the transfer of causes from the higher courts of record to the Marine Court to be unconstitutional and void. The court goes still further, and holds the act of 1872, providing for the transfer of cases of assault and battery, slanders, &c., to the Marine Court to be invalid.

THE CONCERT SALOON ROBBERY.

Frederick Hoepfler, proprietor, and William Benson, bar-tender, of the concert-saloon No. 164 Chatham street, convicted during the term of robbing a discharged soldier, named William Haselhoff, of $140, every cent he had in the world, were brought up for sentence in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. District Attorney Horace Russell having moved for judgment, Judge Sutherland stated that the circumstances of the case induced him to inflict a mitigated penalty, and sentenced the prisoners to seven years each in State Prison, at hard labor.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Jan. 29, was an adjournment to Feb. 5, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of the legal sale of lots on Third avenue and Ninety-sixth street.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales to occur to-day at the Exchange are more numerous than usual for Saturday, the list being as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Poucher, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 15 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 170 feet east of Third avenue.

By James M. Miller, Assignee's sale, under the direction of Francis C. Bowman, Esq., of the store, with lot 20.11 by 63.9 by 19.6 by 61, No. 62 South street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edwin S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 32.4 by 69.5 by 32 by 63, on Hopper's lane, south side, 220.8 feet west of Eleventh avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land, 158 by 271.9 by 170.11 by 204, on the old Boston road, north-east corner of Sixth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Jan. 28.

6th st., southerly corner Railroad av., 150x290, being one acre, Morrisania; Alexander H. Wallis, Referee, to John and William Edward Devling	$9,150
10th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Waverley place, 25x95; Henrietta H., wife of James W. Rankin, to Isabella Haviland	3,000
17th st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 7th av., 120x46x120.4; A. Denham to Eliza A. Denham, undivided share	3,000
18th st., (No. 162 East,) n. s., 22.6x about 100.2, gore off n. w. corner; J. L. Harway to J. W. Slater	25,000
30th st., s. s., 136 ft. e. of 9th av., 36.8x98.9; Cummings H. Tucker to John B. Woodruff	30,000
39th st., s. s., 225.5 ft. w. of 3d av., 17.8x98.9; Annie Menet to J. A. Wallace	25,000
54th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 7th av., 50x100.5; C. H. Tucker to J. B. Woodruff	20,000
57th st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 5th av., 50x100.5; C. H. Tucker to J. B. Woodruff	80,000
111th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.11; foreclosure; S. B. Hard to H. Goldsmith	8,050
112th st., s. s., 211.8 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.8x100.11; William O. Madden to Bridget Corcoran	2,500
Avenue A, n. w. cor. of 76th st., 75x100; D. Fink to J. Nunan and C. McDonald	20,500
Clinton av., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d st., 50x100; Woodlawn Heights; William Burnard to John Ryan	600
Madison av., e. s., 47 ft. n. of 61st st., 16x80; Mary E., wife of E. H. Purdy, to Sarah Purdy	$36,000
1st av., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 4th st., 25x100, Woodlawn Heights; C. A. Potter to Jane Potter	300
3d av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 108th st., 25x100; Peter Morris to James Smith	7,000
8th av., s. w. corner of 74th st., 102.2x100; Cummings H. Tucker to John B. Woodruff	100,000
8th av., n. w. corner of 90th st., 100.8x100; Cummings H. Tucker to John B. Woodruff	95,000
LEASES RECORDED.	
West 4th st. No. 26, 10 years, per year	$1,900
2d av., No. 654, 3¼ years, per year	1,200
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.	
3d st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x90; Joseph Lehner to George Roese and Henry Ott	$15,250
7th av., (No. 359,) Samuel W. Canfield to Henry T. Canfield	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Residence Wanted to Purchase.

Furnished or unfurnished, in best quarter of New-York. Address H. C., Box No. 122 *Times* Office, stating location and terms.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM-SIZE RESIDENCE on 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs., in splendid order; one on 48th st., beautifully furnished; one on 49th st., handsomely finished in hard woods, and one on 50th st., furnished or unfurnished; Columbia College leaseholds; prices low.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

A BROADWAY BUILDING, SPLENDIDLY situated between Fulton and Chambers sts.—One of the finest locations in the City for insurance companies, or any other business. For sale on easy terms. Inquire of REED & HOYT, No. 229 Broadway.

A MURRAY STREET STORE, 5-STORY brown-stone front. For sale at a bargain.
REED & HOYT, No. 229 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

GREENWICH AND RIVERSIDE.—ATTRACTIVE country homes for sale and rent; all sorts and prices, furnished and unfurnished. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
New-York, Jan. 19, 1875.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1875, a lease for one year from Feb. 1, 1875, of the pier foot of 25th st., East River.

For full information, see *City Record*. Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

JACOB A. VESTERVELT,
S. H. WALES,
WILLIAM BUDD,
Commissioners of Docks.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR one or more years, a spacious mansion situated in Flushing, Long Island, with all modern improvements and thirteen acres of ground, six laid out in lawn; hot-houses, grapery, stabling, and every requisite of a first-class suburban residence. Address H., Box No. 872 Post Office, New-York.

TO RENT, FEB. 1.—NEAR RESERVOIR PARK; location unsurpassed; whole or part of nicely-finished and furnished brown-stone house; reduced rent to reliable parties. Address FULTON, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY brown-stone house in a desirable location on 55th st. for sale, with furniture, at a great sacrifice for cash. Address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 3,351.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 56x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A.—SEVERAL INSURANCE OFFICES ON FIRST FLOOR, ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN FULTON AND PINE STS. THEY WILL BE HEATED BY STEAM AND READY FOR POSSESSION ABOUT MARCH 1.

Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
NO. 3 PINE ST.

NEW STORES IN READE ST. TO LET.—The four stores south side Reade st., near Greenwich st., just completed and ready for immediate occupancy as wholesale grocery, butter and cheese, or commission produce stores. Apply to
R. L. & A. STUART,
No. 169 Chambers st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HENRY C. HINTZE HAS THIS DAY BEEN admitted as a partner to the firm of BAUER & GIBBS, No. 146 Reade st., New-York.
JOHN BAUER, WILLIAM W. GIBBS.
The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of BAUER, GIBBS & CO.
JOHN BAUER,
WILLIAM W. GIBBS,
HENRY C. HINTZE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1875.

ALEXANDER HARGRAVES BROWN, OF Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON, of New-York, have this day been admitted partners in our houses in this country and England.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ROCK-FORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

In the Circuit Court of the United States of America, Northern District of Illinois, Friday, Jan. 22, A. D. 1875.

Present, Hon. Henry W. Blodgett, District Judge.

The Union Trust Company of New-York (complainant) vs. The Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, Samuel M. Nickerson, Ransom R. Cable, Cornelius Lynde, The Orion and Minersville Railroad Company, and Philander L. Cable (defendants)—In Chancery.

It appearing to the court that through inadventure the order entered in this cause on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1874, in the words following—

It satisfactorily appearing to this court that among the objects of the above suit is the foreclosure of mortgages given to said complainant as Trustee for all the bondholders, to secure two different series of the bonds of the said Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, to the aggregate amount of nine millions of dollars, and that there may arise conflicts of interest among the holders of said bonds as to their respective rights, equities, and claims of priority in the premises, and that the holders of said bonds are numerous, scattered, many of them residents of Germany, in Europe, and to a large extent unknown; on motion of the solicitor for complainant: It is ordered by the court that notice be given to all the holders of said bonds to appear and intervene in this cause on or before the first Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, (1875,) and present to this court for adjudication their respective equities and claims of priority, if any they have; or, in default thereof, that they will be deemed to stand upon an equality with other bondholders similarly situated, as set forth in said bill of complaint. And it is further ordered, that the said complainant cause a copy of this order to be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a daily newspaper of general circulation published respectively in each of the Cities of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; New-York, in the State of New-York, and Berlin, in Germany, and in two newspapers of general circulation published in the City of Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany, one of which shall be a daily newspaper, the last of said publications to be at least four weeks previous to the first Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and for the Cities of Berlin and Frankfort to be in the German language,

—has not been published in the City of New-York, as required by said order:

It is hereby ordered that this order be published for five successive days, commencing the 26th day of January, A. D. 1875, in the daily editions of the New-York *Tribune* and The New-York *Times*, two newspapers published in said City of New-York.

Above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of said order.

WM. H. BRADLEY, Clerk.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given that WILLIAM M. ACKERMAN, of Belleville, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors; and that such creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.
ELIAS A. WILKINSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1875.

THE UNDERSIGNED INTENDS TO APPLY to the Board of Health on the 2d of February, 1875, for a permit to slaughter animals on the premises between 34th and 35th sts., 11th av. and North River.
HENRY DRAPER.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11, 1875.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents, and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, sealed proposals will be received until Tuesday, the 2d day of February, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the paper for the public printing until the 31st day of January, 1876; the said proposals to be opened before, and the awards of contracts to be made by, the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government, the committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids, as its judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

30,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

15,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

200 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 22x34 inches, and weighing forty-four pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing seventy pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

250 reams superfine Printing Paper, super-calendered, hard-sized 24x32 inches, and weighing sixty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

3,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams super-sized and super-calendered, measuring 22¾x31¼ inches, and weighing fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

3,000 reams super-sized and super-calendered, measuring 22¾x31¼ inches, and weighing forty-two pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

2,500 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS.—(To be of any required weights.)

- 3,000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
- 4,000 reams Flat Cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
- 4,000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
- 3,000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
- 3,000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
- 300 reams Double Demy, (forty pounds, linen stock,) 20½x32 inches.
- 2,500 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
- 1,500 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
- 1,500 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
- 1,200 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
- 750 reams Super-royal, 20x28 inches.
- 400 reams Imperial, 22½x31 inches.
- 500 reams Cover Paper, measuring 20x25 inches, and of any required color or colors.
- 2,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.
- 400 reams Manila, of any required size or weight.
- 20,000 sheets imitation parchment, size 21x24 inches.
- 20,000 sheets imitation parchment, size 17x22 inches.

CLASS 6.—COLORED WRITING-PAPERS.—(To be of any required weights.)

- 350 reams Cap, 13x16½ inches, blue.
- 200 reams Cap, 14x17 inches, laid, of any required color or colors.
- 500 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches, blue.
- 700 reams Double Cap, 16½x26 inches, blue.
- 2,500 reams Folio, 17x22 inches, blue.
- 200 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches, blue.
- 100 reams Medium, 18x23 inches, blue.
- 200 reams Double Cap, 17x28 inches, blue.
- 500 reams blue Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
- 300 reams yellow Double Cap, 17x28 inches.
- 300 reams buff Double Cap, 17x28 inches.
- 100 reams Gold Envelope Paper, 19x24 inches.

CLASS 7.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS, (engine-sized.)

1,000 reams, measuring 20x36 inches, and weighing forty-two pounds to the ream.

500 reams, measuring 25x36 inches, and weighing fifty-two pounds to the ream.

1,000 reams, measuring 26x32 inches, and weighing forty-six pounds to the ream.

400 reams, measuring 18x29 inches, and weighing thirty pounds to the ream.

CLASS 8.—SIZED AND CALENDERED TINTED PRINTING PAPERS.

250 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 22x28½ inches, and weighing forty pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

300 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 25½x40 inches, and weighing fifty-five pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

300 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 24x38 inches, and weighing seventy pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

500 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than one-sixth, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2; and for the whole quantity, or any portion, of the papers designated in Class 5, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with security to the approval of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of, or dealers in, the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Congressional Printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly thereto.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of the Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; the Hon. William G. Donnan, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, or A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

A. M. CLAPP,
Congressional Printer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STREETS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS REQUIRED for the pupils and others of the Nautical School under the charge of the Board of Education.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the said Nautical School with beef, pork, flour, potatoes, bread, &c., to be delivered on board the ship St. Mary's, now lying at the pier, foot of East 23d st., or at such other place in the Port of New-York as may be hereafter occupied by said ship, in such quantities, and at such times, as may be required and designated.

Two approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from each contractor, and the committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests.

The articles will be inspected by an officer of the school.

For details apply to the Superintendent of the School, on board the ship St. Mary's, foot of East 23d st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

DAVID WETMORE,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
WM. DOWD,
J. D. VERMILYE,
Committee on Nautical School.

LAW. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.
JAN. 19, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT.—Proposals for furnishing 5,000 barrels of fresh burnt English Portland Cement, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1875.

For full information, see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MAKING RE-pairs to Steam Dredge No. 2, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, 11th February, 1875.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COM-MISSION, NO. 904 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 25, 1875.

To the Public:

The Centennial Head-quarters for the City and State of New-York are hereby established at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where accurate information relating to the preparations for the coming Centennial Celebration and International Exhibition, and to the buildings therefor now in process of erection, will be given to the public, and where most vigorous measures will be adopted to raise additional capital to complete the preparations.

The general management of this work has been intrusted to William Bigler, Financial Agent, who will be aided by N. M. Beckwith, Charles H. Marshall, and Orestes Cleveland, of the United States Centennial Commission; and Abram S. Hewitt, Thomas H. Dudley, John Price Wetherill, John Wanamaker, N. P. Shortridge, and Edward T. Steel, of the Board of Finance; and by an Advisory Committee, composed of citizens of New-York, as follows: Peter Cooper, John Taylor Johnston, William E. Dodge, James M. Brown, S. B. Chittenden, Jonathan Ogden, William L. Strong, Fred. S. Winston, William L. Pomeroy, Julius Tiemann, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Eugene Kelly, L. P. Morton, George T. Hope, Theodore Roosevelt, Frederick P. James, A. P. Darling, and Samuel Hawk.

A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.
JOHN WELSH, President Board of Finance.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS INTEREST FOR SALE.—A MANUfacturing business, of first respectability, well established, dealing with railways, steam-ship owners, manufacturers, water-works, &c., paying large profits, sales for cash only, no experiment, will be disposed of at a bargain, for cash and Western lands at cash prices, if applied for soon. Principals only may address LOCOMOTIVE, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN HAVing from $10,000 to $20,000 willing to go West, and for two or three years to work hard, may possibly make an arrangement with an established house in a large Western city, by addressing X. A. X., Box No. 148, *Times* office.

DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE IN EAST 10TH ST.—Rent moderate; large line first-class customers; sold in consequence of death; immediate possession. Address K. C., Box No. 260 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG MAN OF MEANS AND CREDIT desires a confidential position with a firm in some staple business. Address, giving full particulars, B., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—STEAM JOB-PRINTING OFFICE; five presses; price, $2,000 to $3,000; cost $8,000.
No. 88 John st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1875.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1874:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1874, to 31st December, 1874	$6,512,086 21
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1874	2,433,258 19
Total amount of marine premiums	$8,945,344 40

No policies have been issued upon life risks; nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1874, to 31st December, 1874	$6,489,971 53
Losses paid during the same period	$2,370,659 96
Returns of premiums and expenses	$1,373,657 47

The company has the following assets, viz:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other stocks	$9,931,060 00
Loans secured by stocks, and otherwise	2,152,800 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	367,000 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	453,676 72
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,832,848 48
Cash in Bank	266,199 54
Total amount of assets	$16,003,584 74

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1871, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or to their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued for gold premiums, the payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of Forty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1874, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 6th of April next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,	GORDON W. BURNHAM,
CHARLES DENNIS,	FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
W. H. H. MOORE,	CHARLES P. BURDETT,
HENRY COIT,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
LEWIS CURTIS,	ROBERT B. MINTURN,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	GEORGE W. LANE,
DAVID LANE,	ROBERT L. STUART,
JAMES BRYCE,	JAMES G. DE FOREST,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
WILLIAM STURGIS,	CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	JOSIAH O. LOW,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	ADOLPH LEMOYNE,
ROYAL PHELPS,	ADAM T. SACKETT,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
C. A. HAND,	HORACE GRAY,
JAMES LOW,	WINTHROP G. RAY,
JOHN D. HEWLETT,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,	SHEPHERD KNAPP,

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 34 Pine st., New-York.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1875.

The undersigned, the surviving Trustees under the mortgage deeds of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, dated March 15, 1870, to secure Four Millions First Mortgage Bonds, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage relating to the Sinking Fund, have this day drawn from the thirty-nine hundred and forty-five numbers remaining of the four thousand numbers representing the above bonds, the following fifty-eight numbers in the following order, viz.: 2,365, 1,895, 437, 3,962, 91, 2,701, 3,564, 1,526, 639, 3,025, 3,900, 1,678, 1,378, 2,017, 2,309, 220, 3,046, 3,976, 962, 1,282, 1,930, 3,306, 2,252, 356, 3,032, 1,034, 701, 756, 1,575, 3,301, 549, 2,394, 739, 2,871, 256, 141, 2,349, 1,907, 1,042, 254, 3,072, 512, 93, 3,042, 1,729, 2,893, 2,673, 2,812, 533, 4,840, 1,337, 3,416, 1,177, 3,431, 1,953, 2107, 3,666, 3,210.

SOLON HUMPHREYS,
JOHN A. STEWART, } Trustees.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BONDS of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company of the loan for $300,000, due Feb. 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the agency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and that the bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, of the loan for $675,000, due April 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

BAYARD BUTLER,
Treasurer Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Lessee of the property of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, give notice that they are now prepared to redeem the Fairfield County Railroad bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and request all holders of such bonds to forward them to either of the banks in Lancaster, Ohio, where they will be paid if thought genuine. If not presented for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the interest will not be paid after that date.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
DEC. 20, 1874. JOHN C. HITE, County Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 20 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1875.

HOLDERS OF SCRIP ISSUED BY THE Mississippi Central Railroad Company, signed P. R. Leigh, agent, are hereby notified that the interest on said scrip will be paid by this company on presentation of the certificates at their office, on and after the 1st day of February proximo.

J. M. C. RODNEY,
Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLD-ers of the Third mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1875.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this company, due April 1, 1875, will, upon presentation and surrender thereof, at this office, receive payment therefor, at par, with the accumulated interest.

These bonds will not bear interest after maturity.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Caratel Gold Mining Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 615 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A. H. WELLINGTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding.

BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK-HOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company, of Allegany County, Md., for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, on Feb. 2, at 11 A. M.

Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPE-cialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Choice 7, 8, and 10 per cent. Municipal Bonds and other A1 Investment Securities, paying 10 to 15 per cent., for sale below par.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this company due Feb. 1, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York; the Semi-annual Dividend due Feb. 1 on the Preferred Stock, will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, No. 27 Sears Building; also, Dividend (Quarterly) on the Common Stock.

JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

N. Y. MUTUAL GAS, GREAT WESTERN INS. FRANKLIN TEL., NATIONAL TRUST, AND CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN R. R. STOCKS, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

$300,000 WANTED ON CHICAGO business property, at 8 per cent.; a very choice and desirable loan. Address C. W., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COLORED STEEL engraving of Church's Niagara Falls. Address, stating price, and where can be seen, J. B., Box No. 2,040 Post Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF

HOFFMAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.

M. F. HODGES, President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Vice President.
JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

CAPITAL, - - -	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, - - -	192,942 00
TOTAL ASSETS, -	$392,942 00

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand.

JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 180 Chatham square, junction Mott and Worth sts.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1875	242,285
GROSS ASSETS	$442,285

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.

Forty-first Dividend.—The Board of Directors has declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable Feb. 1, 1875. Transfer books closed from Jan. 24 to Feb. 1, inclusive.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
9th st. and 3d av.,
Has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
TEN PER CENT.,
Payable on and after 1st February.
SURPLUS on 1st January, 1875 .... $237,450
First-class risks solicited.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1875.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 1st day of February next.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, next.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, 16th inst., and remain closed until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1875.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A DIVI-dend of Three and a half per Cent. payable on and after Feb. 1 next.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 16th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 1 prox.

The Transfer books will close (at the Union Trust Company of New-York) at two (2) o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Feb. 2.

GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which, and until the 5th day of February, the transfer books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1875.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	301,090

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1875.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DE-clared a Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 29 to Feb. 1, 1875. By order.

WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, from the net earnings of the last six months, was declared, payable on demand.

JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

THE UNPAID COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORT-gage bonds of the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad Company, which became due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after Feb. 1, 1875, on presentation to the Bank of America, at New-York, or to St. John Boyle, Receiver, at Louisville, Ky., with Six per Cent. interest to that date.

ST. JOHN BOYLE, Receiver.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1875, OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN and CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANIES will be paid on and after that date at agency of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer,
No. 120 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 9 proximo., till which date the transfer-books are closed.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1875.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1875, $292,040 90.—A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., has been declared, payable Feb. 1, 1875.

J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORT-gage Bonds of the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York.

HORACE THOMPSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IS PAYA-ble on demand.

SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED
BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner 6th av. and 12th st.

Money deposited at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the following month.

Interest paid Jan. 1, 1875, at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—8TH AV. AND 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent.; money deposited now will draw interest from Feb. 1.

Assets.......$3,255,861 62 | Surplus......$320,001 91
C. W. BRICKERHOFF, Sec'y. RICH. H. BULL, Pres.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILE JOUANIQUE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of January, 1875.

CHARLES COUDERT, Jr., Administrator.
jan30-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS G. KORTRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. Tillotson, Counselor at Law, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of December, 1874.

BENJAMIN COLLINS, Administrator,
SARAH J. KORTRIGHT, Administratrix,
of said deceased.
d12-law6m8a*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADON SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Adon Smith, Jr., No. 9 Bridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 12th day of Nov. 1874.

JONAH D. F. SMITH,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
Executors.
o15-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. BREEDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Barclay street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of September, 1874.

WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, Administrator.
s12-law6m8*